The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying Domestic Occurrences is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

BEEDLE.—October 24th at Upper Colaba, the wife of Mr. Henry Beedle, of a son.

BENGAL.

Birth.

CAMPBELL.—At Mutara, on the 16th October, the wife of Pat. Campbell, Collector of Customs, of a daughter.

Marriages.

SALMON—WILCOX.—At St. Paul's Church, Umballa, on the 12th October, by the Revd. J. B. W. Rotton, M. A., James Raphael Salmon, of the Simla Bank, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Wilcox, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

MICHAEL—PRESSICK.—At the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, on the 13th October, by the Revd. D. C. N. Kilhers, Captain R. Michael, Barque Carobel, to Miss Annie Pressick, 2nd daughter of the late Mr. W. Pressick, of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 750 tons, 160 H. P., Captain Atkinson, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 44 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched for the Persian Gulf, on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Lingah if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo if sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship BUSHIRE, 90 Tons, 18 H. P., Captain Cameron will be despatched on 1st November at noon, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta touching at Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing, first class Steam Ship MANCHESTER, George Sharpcott, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the [illegible] November, at 12, noon.

For freight and [illegible] apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite [illegible]

[illegible] Manager.

[illegible] October 18[illegible]

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast THREE TIMES A MONTH calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates	A. M.	P. M.		Dates	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep. Apollo Bunder	10 20 30	..	6	Cochin Dep.	[illegible]	..	5
Rutnagherry	11 21 1	10	..	Beypore	9 19 29	6	..
Vingorla	11 21 1	..	8	Calicut	9 19 29	..	8
Goa	12 22 2	8	..	Tellicherry	10 20 30	8	..
Carwar	12 22 2	..	4	Cannanore	10 20 30	..	6
Coomptah	12 22 2	..	9	Mangalore	11 21 1	..	4
Mangalore	13 23 3	..	1	Coomptah	12 22 2	10	..
Cannanore	14 24 4	11	..	Carwar	12 22 2	..	5
Tellicherry	14 24 4	..	3	Goa	13 23 3	12	..
Calicut	15 25 5	2	..	Vingorla	13 23 3	..	7
Beypore	15 25 5	8	..	Rutnagherry	14 24 4	10	..
Cochin Arr.	15 25 5	..	6	Apollo Bunder Bombay Arr.	14 24 4	..	12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched TWICE A WEEK to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Every Tuesday and Friday, at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Every Tuesday and Friday, at High-Water.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart as follows:—

	Week days.	A. M.	P. M.		Week days.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep. Gogo Bhownuggur Arr.	Friday. Saturday	—	5 7 10	Bhownuggur Dep. Gogo Bombay Arr.	Monday Tuesday	12	5 10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned. FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

7, Rampart Row, 11th October 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Under Contract to Government to sail on the 1st November with Troops.

THE splendid new London Clipper-built Ship TIVERTON, James Smith, Commander, 1,175 Tons, classed A 1, 12 years at Lloyds, and A 1, 20 years at Liverpool. For Freight apply to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents Ship Tiverton.

Bombay, 5th October 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Hartfell*, Houston, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Houston will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by Jeewaz Balloo. Apply to Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—The first floor of one of the best lighted and airiest houses in Rampart Row, admirably adapted for a Bank. Apply to Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO LET, from the 1st November next, an airy upper-roomed Bungalow, out-houses, and Stabling, No. 20, Charney Road, Girgaum, near the Portuguese Chapel. For particulars apply to DADABHOY NOWROJEE DUNCALLY on the premises, or at Messrs. HEPPEN & Co., No. 2, Rampart Row.

TO BE LET, with immediate entrance, the Ground Floor of the House No. 4, Hornby Row, lately vacated by the Municipal Commissioners, suitable for Offices or Godowns. Apply to Mr. H. M. RUSTOMJEE, on First Floor. Rent moderate.

Bombay, 24th October 1864.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, at No. 10, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marble Tables, with Thurston's Patent Cushions, in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required. By Order, A. CUMMING, Secretary.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A PORTUGUESE LEDGER CLERK. Apply to TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

24th October 1864.

WANTED.—An experienced Native CLERK, of Works for Buildings about to be constructed at Ahmedabad, Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply to Mr. HASTINGS, Civil Engineer, 15, Rampart Row.

24th Oct. 1864.

NOTICE.—Applications are invited from persons qualified to fill the situation of HEAD CLERK in the Office of the Chief Engineer in Sind. Salary Rupees 175, with Batta Rupees 15 per mensem when in the Districts.

Replies will not be sent, or testimonials returned, unless stamps are enclosed with the Applications.

Address, "The Assistant to the Chief Engineer in Sind."

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED QUALIFIED ENGINEERS to superintend Public Works at Bombay or Out-stations. Salary Rs 500 per mensem with allowances. Applicants, stating previous experience, &c. &c. to be addressed to A. CUMMING, Secretary B. C. & B. Company, Bombay.

24th October 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.

Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 19th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.

By order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

49, Medows Street, 19th Sept. 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

No. 49, Medow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Cups, and Toothpicks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.

HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date [illegible] cent. per annum.

For the Board of [illegible] R. [illegible]

Bombay, 1st Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.

All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board, T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 30th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arrears of interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

21st October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

BANK OF AHMEDABAD (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a first Call of (Rupees 50) Fifty per Share is payable on execution of the Articles of Association, which will be ready for Signature at the Bank's Office, at Ahmedabad, on and after the 31st instant.

All persons, who shall not have signed the Articles of Association before the 15th November next will be considered to have surrendered their right to the Shares allotted to them.

NOWROSJEE PESTONJEE, For the Manager.

Ahmedabad, 7th October 1864.

THE BECHURDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a First Call of (Rupees 250) Two Hundred and Fifty per Share is payable on execution of the Articles of Association, which will be ready for Signature at the Company's Office, at Ahmedabad, on and after the 1st November next.

All persons, who shall not have signed the Articles of Association before the 15th November next, will be considered to have surrendered their right to the Shares allotted to them.

NOWROSJEE PESTONJEE, Secretary.

BOMBAY CONTRACT BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

THE holders of those shares on which the Second and Third calls have not been paid, are hereby informed, that if the above Calls of 50 Rs. each, together with the Interest accruing thereon, are not paid before the 10th November 1864 into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, they will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

21st October 1864. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for signing the Articles of Association is extended up to the 1st to the 25th instant. All communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st October 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on FRIDAY, the 4th November, at 3 P. M., to confirm the Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 19th September, viz.:—

"That the number of Directors be increased from five to eight."

By order of the Board, W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd October 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that the Second Call of (50) fifty Rupees per Share is payable at the Office of the above Association on or before the 15th November, after which date and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. annum will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid. Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before the 15th November.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBBHOY, Chairman, Board of Directors.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that an extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at their Offices, No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, (proximo), at 12 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors.

ALEX. McEWEN, Chairman of the Committee of Directors in Bombay.

26th October 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or such other document connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order, GEO. INGLE, Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Kurrachee Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Scrip Certificates are ready for delivery on presentation of Banker's Receipt for First Call. C. J. ROBINSON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Madras Board.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Share Certificates are now ready for issue, and will be delivered to Shareholders on presentation of Scrip Certificates and Banker's Receipt for Second Call.

C. J. ROBINSON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Madras, 29th September 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 500 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the Shareholders in this Company are required to pay a Third Call of Rupees Five Hundred (500) per share into the Office of the undersigned, on or before MONDAY, the 31st instant, failing which, Interest will be charged on all such unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

LECKIE & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that persons desirous of undertaking a contract for cutting and conveying Timbers, as per margin, from the Dang Forests to the Government Timber Depot at Bulsar, are requested to send their applications to this office at Bulsar or Surat, on or before the 20th proximo, also stating the rate per Candy at which they are willing to supply the said Timbers, &c.

Teak or Sang, Blackwood or Sessum, Ain or Sadra, Haladvan and Tunnuch.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. BARRETT, Assist. Conservator of Forests in Surat and Northern Collectorates.

Assistant Conservator's Office, Surat, 15th Oct. 1864.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors, notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Company upon which the Calls with Interest at 9 per cent. per annum, shall not have been fully paid at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st October 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in the terms of Articles 18 and 19 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th October 1864.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

કાટન ગેનગીન કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

कॉटन गिनगीग कमपनी (लीमीटेड)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 2-30 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. Nicol & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned, as Liquidators, will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH, HAMILTON MAXWELL, JOHN LONGLEY, Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

[illegible]

मोफसल कॉटन प्रेस कमपनी (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. Nicol & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned as Liquidators will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH, HAMILTON MAXWELL, JOHN LONGLEY, Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OPIUM.—Shippers by this Company's Steamers are hereby warned that no Opium can be received on board bearing more than one mark, and that this mark must be legible and distinct, and must correspond with the one on the Shipping Order.

Much confusion has lately been caused by a practice, which has become common, of re-marking Chests which already bear other unobliterated marks and numbers, and in some instances Chests have been sent for shipment without any legible mark or number on them at all.

The ordinary precautions for identifying cargo are easily observed, and it is hoped that shippers will in future be careful to make use of them, otherwise, as before stated, their cargo cannot be received.

ROBERT DUNDAS, Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 6th September 1864.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 Aldgate, London, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.

Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.

ધી ઇમપીરીઅલ બેંક અ‍ેંડ ટરેડીંગ કંપની.

SHARE-CERTIFICATES of this Company, in Exchange for Receipts for payments of First and Second Calls, will be issued on application.

By order of the Board of Directors, JEHANGHIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st October 1864.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.—Subscribed Capital Rs. 10,000,000. The Association is prepared to receive Deposits for fixed periods on terms to be agreed upon; to make advances on approved Securities to effect the purchase and sale of Stock, Shares and Debentures, and to conduct financial business generally.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager at the Office of the Association.

Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

THE CYCLONE RELIEF FUND.—Since all accounts received from Calcutta show that the immediate want of food and shelter is very urgent, His Excellency the Governor has suggested to the undersigned to collect subscriptions at once, in anticipation of the meeting to be held on the second proximo at the Town Hall.

Subscription-lists have therefore been placed in the Offices of the Chamber of Commerce, *Bombay Gazette*, and *Times of India*, and at the Bank of Bombay, the Asiatic Banking Corporation and the Bombay Presidency Bank. The three Banks named will receive payments, which the undersigned will forward without delay to the General Cyclone Relief Committee at Calcutta.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman Chamber of Commerce.

25th October 1864.

NOTICE TO DEALERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.

Merchandise shipped by Thos. Short, Junr, for the late firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co. Insolvents.

THE undersigned will have unpacked during the next week several cases of Felt and Tweed Hats, Boots & Shoes, Scotch Angolas, Broad Cloths, Stationery, and Cricketing Kit, being portion of the Merchandise imported for the late Firm of Hunt, Monnet & Co.

The property will be ready for inspection on MONDAY, the 7th November, in the upper floor of the Premises late y occupied by Messrs. Menesse and Co., and sold by Auction on Tuesday and following days, as announced by Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for Thos. Short, Junr.

Late Menesse & Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Str., Fort.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—At a meeting of the Managing Committee held in conformity with the proceedings of the General Meeting of the Subscribers, at the Grant Road Theatre on the 26th instant, it was decided unanimously that Seats should be allotted to married Subscribers only.

In accordance therewith Seats have been duly allotted and the numbers may be learnt on application to Messrs. Herbert & Co. Subscribers who do not pay their Subscriptions to Messrs. Herbert & Co. on or before Monday the 31st inst. will forfeit their allotment seats.

Allottees not occupying their Seats on Subscription Nights before a quarter past nine will forfeit their rights to the Seats for that evening.

The Dress Circle is entirely reserved for Subscribers on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Committee upon due consideration believe that they best consult the comfort and interest of non-married Subscribers by leaving the rest of the Dress Circle unallotted.

A few Dress Circle Reserved Seats for Subscribers are still available, price Rs. 300; also Stalls at Rs. 175 each, and Gallery Seats Rs. 100 for the season.

By order of the Managing Committee,

GEORGE INVERARITY.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
HON. JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT,
PERCY LEITH.
FRANCIS F. LIDDERDALE.
SPENCER COMPTON.
JAMES TAYLOR.
T. C. HAYLLAR.
R. L. TRACEY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—

1st Class Passengers............ £22 10s.
2nd do. do. and Servants } .... „ 1 5s.

Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.

Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.

Children under 3 years, free.

Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—

1st Class Passengers .... 80 lbs.
2nd do. do. .... 50 „

Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.

Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.

The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.

The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September. ROBERT DUNDAS, Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

FIRST PUBLIC PERFORMANCE OF THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND NOVEMBER.

OPERA "TROVATORE"—VERDI.

Artistes.

Miss Amalia Jackson. | Signor Francisco Fiorani.
Signor Enrico Giusti. | Miss Cleopatra Rancati.
Madame A. Mazacco Corti. | Signor A. Sironi.
Signor Ettore Corti.

Chorus 8 persons.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 10
Stalls 8
Gallery 5

Tickets to be had at Messrs. Herbert & Co., or at the Theatre. A. CAGLI.

TO GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.D., SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Bombay, hereby request you to be pleased to call a Meeting of the inhabitants of the Town and Island of Bombay, to be held at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY the 2nd November next, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of devising means for alleviating the distress of the numerous sufferers by the late Hurricane at Calcutta and surrounding districts.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) A. C. Gumpert, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.

A. Stewart, Deputy Chairman.
Michael H. Scott.
Andrew Grant.
A. C. Wallace.
A. F. Brice.
Gavin Steel.
R. McIlwraith.
James Blair.
Henry Brooke.
R. L. Tracey.
Robert Hannay
H. Maxwell.
J. A. Forbes.
D. Robertson.
James Taylor.
Matthew Kane, M.D.
J. W. Barker.
W. K. Fletcher.
D. J. Kennelly.
Jas. Burgess
Jugonnath Sunkersett.
Venayekrow Jugonathjee.
Babajee Cassinath.
Cawasjee Sorabjee Patell.
J. W. Ward.
George Birdwood.
W. C. Coles.
J. W. Hyslop.
F. S. Arnott.
Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
J. M. Maclean.
H. Coke.
E. A. Flinders.
Thomas Diver.
H. B. Macculloch.
R. B. Barton.
Francis Gell.
Edwin Pennell.
T. R. R. Davison.
R. T. Crossley.
H. B. Elsam.
Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee.
Heerjeebhoy [illegible] Rustomjee.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
Bhasker Soonderjee.
Keshowrao Bhaskerjee.
Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawur.
Francis W. Sedgwick.
Robt. T. Price.
Nusserwanjee Jehangeerjee Wadia.
Chas. Macdonald.
H. Somerville.
W. F. Stearns.
Geo. A. Kittredge.
L. Mavrogordato.
J. R. P. Leggatt.
J. Macfee.
J. A. Shepherd.
J. T. Guvillier.
Micid. R. de Quadros.
B. H. Cama.
R. Ahlers.
J. E. Grimm.
H. Simpson.
Arthur Huson.
Thos. Miller.
Jules Siegfried.
C. G. De Souza.
James Bevis.
Charles C. Benn.
J. Brodie.
W. Jackson.
W. Wilson.
P. Adams.
H. Moore.
Frac. Macwilliam.
Shoojawoodeen Tyabjee.
Montellard.
J. Tailada
John Smith.
Robt. J. Pringle.
Thos. R. Booth.
J. G. Young.
A. J. Hunter.
J. W. Young.
N. W. Oliver.
H. E. Locke.
Robert Dundas.
Edw. Heycock.
S. P. Framjee.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Bhaw Dajee.
Munguldass Nathoobhoy.
Vishwanath Mandlick.
D. Byramjee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer.
Nasserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata.
Dinshaw Bhickajee.
Dadabhoy Hormusjee.
Framjee Manockjee.
Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Davur
Framjee Bomanjee Settna.
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Premchund Roychund.
Cowasjee Jehangeer.
Dinshaw Manockjee.
Cowasjee Manockjee.
N. M. Wadia.
Culliandass Mohundass.
Limjee Manockjee.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parnck.
Wurjeewandass Madhowdass.
Nurrotumdass Madhowdass.
Jehangheer Gustadjee.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.
Atmaram Madhowjee.
Narrayan Dinnanath.
C. Tyabjee.
Venayeck Wassodew.
Wassodew Pandoorung.
Pandoorung Dinnanathjee.
Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Sett.
Hormusjee Cursetjee Dady.
Dossabhoy Framjee.
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee.
Candass Narrandass.
E. W. Ravenscroft.
Narayan Dajee.
Geo. Inverarity.
H. Mangles.
George Scott.
H. R. Jacomb.
P. N. Pochajee.
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee.
Bhugwandass Parshotumdass.
Nasserwanjee Manockjee.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama.
Framjee Nasserwanjee.
Kureondass Madhowdass.
Byramjee Nanabhoy Framjee.
A. B. Cursetjee Dady.
Goculdass Tezpall.
Eduljee Framjee.
Tarrachand Seetaram.
Cowasjee Pallonjee.
Dhunrunsey Poonjabhoy.
Sha Kessowjee Naik.
Sewjee Nensey.
Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
Guneshdass Krisnajee.
Bulvuntrow Bhicajee.
Jeseyram Erisunram.
Hujareemul Nurseydass.
Sewram Dolutram.
Swelall Moteelall.
D. F. Cama.
Joocoomul Bulsookrai.
Tarrachund Tamchund.
Fazelbhoy Goolam Hoossein.
Tricumjee Luckmichund.
Govindjee Doongersey.
Javerchund Nurseydass.
Toolseydass Nurseydass.
Hethsing Keesrsing.
E. Norodass.
Callianjee Jutsewjee.
Oomedchund Hocumchund.

Bombay, 20th October 1864.

In compliance with the above Requisition I convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay to be held in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November next, at 4 P.M. GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Sheriff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 25th October 1864.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. Mackintosh, Esq.—*Manager.*

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month .... 6 per cent.
„ 2 months......... 8 „

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order, JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board, W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 27th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Consequent on the increase of Wages and Fuel, the rate for ICE is raised from NINE PIES to ONE ANNA per pound.

T. J. STOCKBRIDGE, Manager, Patent Ice Company.

Girgaum, 1st October 1864.

PROFESSOR EMILIO USIGLIO, Honorary Member of the Academy of Music and Fine Arts at Florence, Rome, &c. &c. &c., begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Singing. Address, Professor E. Usiglio, care of Mr. F. BORSINI, 38, Medow Street, Fort.

MISS AMALIA JACKSON, Prima Donna Assoluta of the Italian Opera, wishes to give Lessons in Singing and on the Pianoforte to the Ladies of Bombay.

Miss JACKSON was a pupil at the Conservatoire of Paris, of the great professors Herold, Auber, and Halévy. At her debut in the Imperial Theatre of Rio di Janeiro she was received with enthusiasm, and similar honours have been paid her at La Fenice in Venice and Carlo Felice in Genoa.

For information as to terms apply by letter to Miss JACKSON, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st November the business of the Agra and United Service Bank (Limited) will be carried on under the title of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited.)

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager, Agra and U. S. Bank (Limited.)

Bombay, 13th October 1864.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 250 on new issue of quarter Shares, is payable at the Office of the Secretaries, Bruce Lane, No. 1, on or before the 15th November, after which date, interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

It is requested that the Shareholders should produce their Share Certificates, when applying for the new quarter Share. By order of the Board of Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th October.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Property of the above Company, situated in Armenian Lane, Fort, and measuring about 3,785 square yards, will be sold by Auction on MONDAY, the 21st November 1864, at 12 o'clock noon. The plan and conditions of sale will lie for inspection at the Secretaries' Office, on and after the 8th November. By order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1864.

REWARD OF RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND.

WHEREAS it appears, that delays and stoppages frequently occur in the transmission of Messages by Electric Telegraph in India, and in particular between Galle and Bombay after the arrival at the former Port of the English Mail Steamer; and such delays can only be accounted for on the supposition that they are the result of fraud: the Bombay Chamber of Commerce hereby offers a reward of RUPEES FIVE THOUSAND to any one who will come forward and give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman. JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 24th October 1864.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—Capital,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.

Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)

Counsel.—E. H. Pollard, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.

The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.

The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.

This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.

The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Compradoric system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.

For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by these Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.

The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.

In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.

Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of

Hongkong, 29th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows:—

To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me .... Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

.... Name.
.... Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.

By order of the Provisional Committee, E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank.

Hongkong, 19th August 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received ex-*Clanmerdon*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B. Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhard and Söhne's superior WINES imported from Creuznach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz:— per dozen.

Champagne, Beckhard and Fils, blue label ......Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock Do. do......... „ 40
Do. Moselle Do. do......... „ 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)......... „ 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior) ...... „ 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

Bombay, 1st October 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., the following Wines:—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne, Mumm's, qts .... Rs. 36 per doz.
Do. do. Pints, per case of 2 doz... „ 40 „
Do. do. Nonpariel's Moselle, qts. „ 40 „
Do. do. Hock's qts............ „ 40 „
Sherry Wines, Blue Seal, qts............ „ 22 „
Claret Margaux Medoc, qts............ „ 18 „

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1 Military Square, 27th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co.:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, qts. Rs. 5 per doz.
Stout do. do. .... „ „ 5 „
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury and Brixton. „ „ 4½ „

Also, a small consignment of Tracing Cloths, from 18 inches to 45 inches wide, and 24 yards long, of best quality. J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Military Square, 23rd September 1864.

SUPERIOR WINES AT PRESENT ON HAND

Sherry, Amber Dinner .... at Rs. 28 per dozen.
Do. Excellent Golden............ „ 30 „
Moselle, Sparkling............ „ 36 „
Red Hermitage Burgundy .... „ 25 „
Claret, Good Dinner Wine .... „ 24 „
Do. do. St. Estèphe (Bombay bottled) .... „ 18 „

ALSO

Guns and Rifles, Saloon Rifles and Pistols, Revolvers in Cases complete, at various prices.

PAGLIANO & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes' Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal............ at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ „ Pints............ „ 14 „
Old Pale Cognac .... „ 20 „
Fine very old Do............ „ 36 „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne, Quarts, in cases containing 1 dozen each.
Moselle, „ „ „ 1 „ „
Do. Pints „ „ 2 „ „
Hockheimer, Quarts, „ „ 1 „ „
Macobrunner, „ „ „ 1 „ „
Sherry (Yellow Seal,) „ „ 2 „ „
Do. (Black Seal,) „ „ 2 „ „
Brandy, „ „ 1 „ „

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose. W. NICOL & Co.

14th July 1864.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, MOSELLES &c.—The undersigned have on hand the subjoined assortment of pure Wines and Spirits, bottled expressly for this climate, and shipped direct from the growers: per doz.

LEOVILLE and St. JULIEN, quarts, and pints .... at Rs. 17 and 19
Do. Superior do. .... „ 24 and 26
SAUTERNES .... from „ 20 to 25
Do. CHATEAU YQUEM, very fine...Rs. 35
CHATEAU LAROSE AND MARGAUX .... „ 30
Do. LAFITE, very fine .... „ 35
CHAMPAGNES.—Dry Sillery (a splendid Wine) „ 40
Do. Moet and Chandon, 1st quality .... „ 40
Do. Leforestiers, qts and pints ...25 and 28
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's 1st quality .... „ 30
Ditto Gerothwolds, 1st quality ... „ 25
COGNACS.—J. and F. Martell's, ... „ 28
Ditto Otard, Dupuy & Co's 1858 .... „ 24
Ditto Fine Old Champagne .... „ 36
OLD TOM, Booth's .... „ 15
SHERRY.—Maniner, Gassiot's............ „ 24
INDIA PALE ALE.—Youngers' ......Rs. 5 and Rs. 3½

BLACKWELL & Co.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)

Adelphi, London.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Rs.	80	0
Do. „ Do.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OF FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late Bridge & Co.) 270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¾ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

Agents:

Bombay .... { Treacher & Co. / Rogers & Co.
Poonah............ { Rogers & Co. / Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee............ Budgett and Hughes.
Kotree............ Budgett and Hughes.

HERBERT & CO., RAMPART ROW.

ENGINEERS' AND SURVEYORS' ATTENTION is respectfully invited to the following Instruments, &c., which will be found of superior quality, and remarkably cheap, considering the value of such stock in India:—

TRANSIT THEODOLITE. (*by Troughton and Simms*), 9 in. Vernier; the whole arrangement upon the most perfect principle—with every appurtenance and extra; fitted in two boxes. Rs. 600.

EVERETT'S THEODOLITE in perfect order, by the above makers; 7 inch Vernier, fitted complete. Rs. 550.

ORDINARY THEODOLITE by Gilbert; a very excellent instrument,—9 inch Vernier, engraved on silver. Rs. 500.

COMMON THEODOLITE; 7 inch Vernier (*not silver*), made by W. & G. Gilbert of London;—has been a little used, is in perfect order. Rs. 300.

POCKET SEXTANTS.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott*, cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed, in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES.—Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

Herbert & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported for sale in Bombay. Rs. 10 to 80 per Box.

PENN'S ENGINEER'S SLIDING RULE, Ivory, German Silver mounted, opening to 24 inches, one face marked with inches and a Drawing Scale—one of the edges marked with decimals of a foot, the other with inches divided into 10ths and 12ths: on the other face are the lines of numbers, guage points, &c. Cash—Rs. 34.

ENGINEER'S POCKET RULE, one foot, folding in three, with slide, various tables and scales, very strongly and well made. Rs. 20.

BOXWOOD CLINOMETER RULE, with Compass, 2 Levels, and Folding Sight, in leather case. Cash—Rs. 32.

BEST BOXWOOD, 2 feet, 4 fold Rule. Rs. 4.

PARALLEL RULES.

Parallel Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebony 6 inches long	Rs.	1 8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	„	2 8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	„	3 8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	„	4 8
Parallel Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	„	8 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 6 inches	„	5 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 9 inches	„	7 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 18 inches	„	14 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 24 inches	„	18 0
Ebony Rolling Parallel Rules 48 inches	„	40 0
Rolling Brass Parallel Rules 6 inches	„	11 0
Rolling Brass Rules 12 inches	„	18 0
Rolling Brass Rules 24 inches	„	36 0
Rolling Brass Rules 30 inches	„	45 0

PLOTTING SCALES—BOXWOOD, 12 inches, in sets of six, with off-sets in mahogany case. Rs. 28.

PLOTTING SCALES of Ivory and Electrum, all 12 inches long, with 2 inches offsets, fitted in boxes complete, each box containing six scales, degrees,—10, 20, 30, 40, 50, and 60ths.

PLOTTING SCALES singly, 12 inch, Rs. 3 each, offsets to match, any scale, of box wood. Rs. 1.

POCKET TURN-IN COMPASS, Electrum, (or best German Silver) in morocco case with box of leads enclosed. Rs. 26.

NAPIER COMPASS, Electrum, very compact in a morocco complete. Rs. 22.

PROPORTIONAL COMPASS, 6 inches, Electrum, full divided, best quality, handsomely fitted in morocco case. Rs. 25.

Do. Do. 6 inches Brass divided, &c., precisely similar to the above. Rs. 20.

DOUBLE SPRING BOWS, Electrum, with best mille ends; the three instruments neatly fitted in a morocco box. Rs. 17.

PROPORTIONAL CALLIPERS, Electrum, 9 inches. Rs. 25.

HAIR DIVIDER, brass, with steel points. Rs. 8.

NEEDLE HOLDER, or Pricker:—Ivory handle and Electrum. Rs. 3.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES, 3½ and 4 inches, with silver ring, &c., of perfect construction. Rs. 60 and 70.

SOPWITH'S STAFF, 14 feet Mahogany, strongly bound with Brass,—in three divisions, sliding upon the principle of a telescope. Rs. 45.

CIRCULAR PROTRACTORS, of brass, 6 inch, diameter, engine divided, best make, in round Mahogany box. Rs. 21.

Do. Do. with vernier and tangent screws attachment, divided on silver, each having two folding arms. Rs. 80.

DRAWING PINS, best broad flat heads, also small milled edge. 12 annas per dozen.

PROTRACTORS, in ivory, 6 inches. Rs. 4.

METALLIC MEASURING TAPES; Chesterman's patent, with spring fold—in handles enclosed in red japanned leather cases:—

100 feet............ Rs. 10
66 feet............ 8
50 feet............ 6

DRAWING PENS, black handles. Rs. 3.

FINE LINE PENS, ivory handle. Rs. 3-8.

JOINTED DRAWING PENS, ivory and Electrum. Rs. 4.

LAND CHAINS, best puddled steel wire, highly tempered, warranted not to elongate with wear, 50, 66, and 100 feet each, with a set of arrows to each Chain, Rs. 10, 13. and 18 each, respectively.

ENGINEERS' 12 in SCALE, boxwood, shamfured edges scales 1-10 to 3 inches. Rs. 3-8.

ARCHITECTS' SCALE, boxwood bevilled edges; 16 distinct scales on the two sides. Rs. 3-8.

ANGLES AND SET SQUARES, of ebony with bevilled and square edges, from 6 inches to 12, all the usual angles, viz:—from 25 degrees to 67½ at Rs. 2 and 4 each piece.

BRASS DIVIDERS; common dividing compasses, 4, 5, and 6 inches Rs. 1, 2, and 3, each.

N. B.—Contracts entered into for supplying Scales, Angles, Compasses, &c., to pattern, made to any degree, size, &c., as in use in the different survey departments throughout India.

TRACING VELLUM LINEN, Dowse's patent.—This valuable transparent medium has become of general use where copying and transfer work is to be done *well* and *quickly*.

DRAWING PENCILS: the very best obtainable, all kinds and degrees from Rs. 2 to 3 per dozen.

BOXWOOD RULES, two feet; all kinds and qualities from Rs. 3 to 12 each.—Pear tree curves—Staff Papers for Sopwith's Staffs.

SPIRIT LEVELS with horizontal and vertical tubes at perfect right angles very useful instruments, in boxes; Rs. 15 each.

ARTISTS' COLORS and Drawing requisites.—All the ordinary colors in general use kept on stock in cakes, tubes, and pans, at 12 annas to 3 and 4 Rupees each. In Water Color, also in Oil, Meguilph, Ox Gall, &c.

BRUSHES of sizes and sorts for oil and water colors, Palettes, Tile Saucers (*in sets of six*,) Knives, Indian Ink, Mastic Varnish, Copal Varnish, Prepared Paper for Oil Paintings, Sketching Blocks (*all sizes.*)

CASES OF WATER COLORS, containing a complete assortment of Water Colors with Pans, Water Glasses, Brushes, &c., &c., fitted in handsome Mahogany case, French polished, Rs. 12, 40 and 50 according to size.

DRAWING PAPER: of usual sizes—Antiquarian, Imperial, Elephant, and other sizes of paper for Surveyors' and Engineers' use, up to Antiquarian continuous *mounted* 30 yards long.

HERBERT & Co., would respectfully mention, that sometimes emergent demands may so reduce the amount of their stock of any one or more particular articles mentioned above, as to render it necessary to await the arrival of fresh Invoices from their office in London before an order is finally executed; as a rule, however, the above are continually being replenished and kept up in an existing state of efficiency.

IMPORTANT TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.—NEW MAP OF ASIA, including China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Burmah, Siam, Thibet, &c., &c., constructed by Alexander Keith Johnston, Esq., F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S. Size, 63 inches by 58; scale, 110 miles to an inch.

Full coloured and mounted, to fold in a substantial and beautifully finished Morocco Case .... Rs. 45
On Roller, varnished, adapted to Office use 50
In Folding Case, the Map in four parts, North Division, South, East, and West Divisions, especially suitable for Travellers and Voyagers 45

NEW MAP OF AMERICA.—America is becoming more than ever the scene of important events involving the general interests of the Civilized World.

Scale, 83 miles to an inch; size, 65 inches by 58 inches.

This New Map will be found in all respects a work of the highest class.

Price, fully colored and mounted, in case, Rs. 45; in Morocco case, Rs. 52; roller, varnished, Rs. 45; spring roller, Rs. 90.

NEW MAP OF INDIA.—Based on the surveys executed by order of the Government of India, showing the latest Territorial acquisitions of the British, the Independent and Protected States, Railways, Canals, Post Offices, Military Stations, &c., &c., and Diagrams exhibiting Distances and Bearings from the three Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Size of Map, 5 feet by 4 feet; scale 35 miles to the inch.

On rollers varnished, for office use, Rs. 25.

In a neat case divided into 2 parts, North and South, for the convenience of travellers—Rs. 22.

The delineation of the Geography set forth in the above three Maps is upon the largest scale ever published. Important additions are made, derived from recent and authentic sources, all carefully tested and compared by the eminent constructor, Alexander K. Johnstone, who may be fairly quoted as the highest geographical authority in existence.

Every office claiming a position and a name amidst the growing wealth and importance in this city, should decorate its walls with one or more of these valuable Maps, the study of which may tend to confirm the general impressions that ere long Bombay must become the chief port in Asia. HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row and Forbes Street, Bombay, Sept., 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERE will be a rehearsal of the *Trovatore* in the Grant Road Theatre THIS (MONDAY) EVENING at half-past 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the artistes of the Italian Opera Company.

Tickets Rs. 5 each.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—Mr. BHASKARAO BALCRUSHNAJEE was appointed Acting Traffic Agent for this Company in Bombay on the 27th instant, on which day Mr. CHARLES R. BEDFORD ceased to be Agent.

SAMUEL BATES, Manager.

Bombay, 29th October 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A SCHOOL-MASTER to take charge of an English Boys' School at Egutpoora on the G. I. P. Railway. Stipend not less than (100) Rs. monthly, with House or Tent. Applications with testimonials to be sent to the Rev. C. D. DU PORT, Secretary S. P. G., Esplanade.

Bombay, 28th October 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT will cease to sign our Firm from this date.

Bombay, 31st October 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

MR. FREDERICK HOYER is duly authorised to sign for our Firm per procuration from this date.

Bombay, 31st October 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day established themselves as Merchants and Agents at this place under the style and firm of FRAMJEE BOMANJEE CAMA & Co.

FRAMJEE BOMANJEE CAMA.
RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE ERANY.
MUNCHERJEE EDULJEE MORRIS.
BANAJEE HORMUSJEE BANAJEE.

Office, No. 4, Hornby Row, Bombay, 31st October 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Premises in Rampart Row now occupied by the Bank of Bombay will be put up for Sale by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th day of November next, at 3 o'clock P.M.

Particulars and conditions of Sale will be issued before the day of Sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th October 1864.

TUCKER COOVERJEE PRAGJEE hath contracted to sell to HEERDASS SEWJEE, all that Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House, and Premises, built and standing on the Government ground, situate at Bombay, without the Fort, in Second Coombarwada Street, and now or formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 48, together with the piece or parcel of Land or Ground on which the said House and Premises stand, the said piece of Ground being in admeasurement 3 8 square yards and 5-9th of a yard, (little more or less), and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 578, 579, and 1539, and bounded on the East by a passage for Sweepers, on the West by Second Coombarwada Street, on the North by a passage lying between the hereditaments, hereby agreed to be sold, and the house of Ibrahim Cadoo, and on the South by a public passage. Any person having any claim thereto by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, Solicitors for the purchaser, at their Office, in Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 28th day of October 1864.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

CALENDAR—Oct.—Nov., 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Monday 7th .... 4h. 44m. a. m.
Full Moon, Sunday 13th .... 10h. [illegible]
Last Quarter, Monday 21st .... [illegible]
New Moon, Tuesday 29th .... 0h. 9m. [illegible]

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	31	All Hallow's Eve.	6 1	5 36	11 17	11 29	[illegible]
Tues.	1	All Saints.	6 2	5 26	11 [illegible]	—	
Wed.	2	All Souls.	6 2	5 25	0 4	0 23	
Thur.	3	Holy Well Day.	6 2	5 25	0 42	1 [illegible]	
Fri.	4	Vengeance at 8h. 11 A.M.	6 3	5 24	1 21	1 44	
Sat.	5	Papist conspiracy.	6 4	5 23	2 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	
Sun.	6	Sunday after Trinity.	6 4	5 22	[illegible]	3 35	

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, MR. THOMAS GRAHAM is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.

MACLEAN and CHARMAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses: and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Oct. 5	Kurrachee	Oct. [illegible]
Agra	Oct. 20	Lahore	Oct. 21
Allahabad	Oct. 25	London	Sept. 19
Australia	Aug. 26	Mauritius	Sept. 17
Alexandria	Sept. 27	Madras	Oct. 24
Bangalore	Oct. 18	Malta	Sept. 22
Calcutta	Oct. 23	Mhow	Oct. 25
Cape	June 18	Oude	Oct. 22
Ceylon	Oct. 17	Punjaub	Oct. [illegible]
Cochin	Oct. 1	Penang	Oct. 5
Delhi	Oct. 25	Rangoon	Aug. 10
France	Sept. 20	Suez	Sept. 28
Hongkong	Oct. 27	Singapore	Oct. 6

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1864.

THE vernacular papers on this side of India have lately been exulting with prodigious joy over the restoration of the administration of Dhar to the youthful Prince of that State. The chief of Dhar, representing the Powar family, is one of those petty Mahratta Rajahs, whose independent existence has for half a century been a bar to the establishment of an orderly and settled government in Central and Western India. After the battle of Assaye, the Duke of Wellington gave it as his opinion, when the terms of peace with the Mahrattas were under consideration, that all these small States should be abolished. As he put it, with his usual clearness and vigour :—"They are too weak "to protect themselves or to keep their troops "from causing us a good deal of annoyance." The principality seems to have been saved from absorption into Scindia's or the Peishwa's territories by Sir John Malcolm; and it continued to be governed by its own chiefs up to the time of the mutiny in 1857, when, as the great Duke had predicted, the Rajah and his ministers were found wholly unable to control their troops, or to prevent them from rising in rebellion against the English government. Lord Canning and his advisers thought that, to preserve the peace of Central India, the independent State of Dhar should cease to exist. It was quite true that the troops of Dhar had only followed the example of the troops of Gwalior; but Scindia had certainly made an effort to show loyalty to the paramount Power; and, besides, the whole question as to the restoration of Dhar was one of expediency. We do not see why it should not be acknowledged that the British Government could not have afforded to quarrel with Scindia, even if he had not himself avoided giving it a good excuse for doing so, at the close of the war for the re-conquest of India. But there could be no possible reason why the independence of petty States like Dhar should be maintained inviolate. It is absurd to pretend that these Mahratta chieftains had an hereditary, indefeasible right to the dominions their fathers had conquered. Since Luke won Laswarree, and Wellesley Assaye, the Mahratta princes have existed only at the pleasure of the British Government; and originally their titles were no better than the title of Tippoo Sultan's to the throne of Mysore, or of a Bonaparte to the sceptre of Charlemagne. Their power, created by the sword, was transferred by the sword to the British Government: and it was merely a question of policy whether these princes should be dealt with as the princes of the Empire or the Highland Chiefs of Scotland were dealt with long ago in Europe. As to the pamphlets of Mr. Dickinson and those who think with him—they are the productions of writers who argue from the foregone conclusion that the policy of England in India is a policy of thorough and shameless rapacity. They seem to ignore the fact, that, to preserve the Empire she has acquired in this country, England must first of all look to the strength and security of her military position, and that, in consequence, she is compelled to take advantage of such opportunities as circumstances place in her way to consolidate the forces of the State. If it be admitted that British rule in India must be upheld, and that a multitude of weak States all jealous of their independence and secretly intriguing with the support of their lawless armies against the Supreme Government are one of the principal sources of mischief and anarchy in the State, we think it will hardly be doubted that Lord Canning came to a wise decision in determining to place the name of the Rajah of Dhar on the list of pensioned princes of the Government of India. Lord Stanley's interference in the Rajah's behalf was prompted, of course, by what is the ruling motive of all far-seeing Tory noblemen—the desire to combine an inveterate prejudice in favour of maintaining all the privileges of their own exclusive order with a generous display of benevolence and philanthropy towards all races and nations with the sole exception of the people of England. The Rajah himself may live to regret the day when he was restored to a throne which he only occupies on sufferance, and which he cannot himself defend against either foreign invasion or domestic rebellion. Mr. Dickinson has the audacity to place the Rajah on an equality with the British Government, and to say, as his advocate, "Oh! "your own troops rebelled, and how could you "expect the Rajah to keep his troops faithful?" Yes, it is quite true that the native army paid by the British Government rebelled; but Mr. Dickinson forgets that the strength of that Government lay in the bayonets of the British infantry, and that with their aid it regained the Empire it had nearly lost through the defection of the sepoys. Had the British Government been left without an army in the time of the mutiny, it must inevitably have perished. The difference between their position and that of the Rajah of Dhar was that the latter was rendered utterly powerless by the mutiny of his native troops, and that the victories of English arms alone gave him the chance of recovering what is called the "throne of his ancestors." That, in these circumstances, he (or his friends for him) should set up a claim of equality with the Government of India—we beg pardon, we believe the high and mighty Mahratta princes (*teste* the *Indu-Prakash*) look down upon Sir John Lawrence as a simple English Commoner, like poor Pitt, Peel, Warren Hastings, and Nelson—is one of the most ludicrous examples we have seen of the excessive development of native vanity under the influence of the patent warming apparatus now manufactured by English philanthropists. From the purely philanthropic point of view, it is certain that the conquest and retention of India by the English is a great political crime; and those who judge history and politics only from this point of view must be glad to notice how the influence of public opinion in our day, as manifested in the case of the restoration of Dhar, is clearly directed towards the destruction of the accursed Empire which is said to have been acquired by treachery and cemented by bloodshed.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

Special for the Bombay Gazette.

Latest dates from New York, 1st October.

General Grant has captured the Confederates' entrenchments on the north of the James River and the extreme right of Petersburg. The army is advancing on Richmond.

Sheridan has again confronted Early, and captured 20 guns. Sheridan has reached Charlottesville.

Price (Confederate) with 30,000 men has invaded Missouri.

Steel, in co-operation with Forrest, is destroying the railroads in Sherman's rear.

The Peace Democrats have resolved to support M'Clellan.

It is asserted that the Governor of Georgia has made peace proposals to Sherman.

Gold, 90 premium.

Fair Dhollera Cotton, 15d.; depressed.
7 lb. Shirtings, 13s. 9d.; depressed.
An advance in the rate of discount probable.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ALEXANDRIA, 12TH OCT.

I have received the following telegram :—

LONDON, 16TH OCT.

The money market in a very critical state: great distrust existing. Surat Cotton since the last Mail left for Bombay has declined from 14d. to 2d per lb. and the Cotton market is greatly depressed with a further tendency to decline. The Manchester market which had displayed considerable activity in the early part of last week had become dull. A great battle between Grant and Lee is reported, and it was said the former was defeated.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 3rd OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Carnatic*, Captain King, with the Overland mails of the above date, arrived in harbour at about half-past eight o'clock last night. She left Suez on the 12th instant at midnight. We are unable to give the date when she left Aden, not having been supplied with in the usual way, neither are we in possession of the names of the passengers; the only information we could procure is, that there were 82 first-class and six children, and 19 second-class and six children, with 21 natives.

SHIPPING AT SUEZ.—M. I. *L'Imperatrice.*

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Simla* left for Calcutta on the 7th instant, and the *Candia* arrived from Calcutta on the same day.

H. M. S. *Ferooz* was at Aden.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, Oct. 3.)

Mr. Acroyd intends to contest with Sir Charles Wood the representation of Halifax. It is reported that Sir Charles will retire on a peerage.

A bronze memorial statue to Sir James Outram is to be erected on the Thames embankment.

Lord Clarendon has been engaged in Vienna advising the Austrian government to accept the Duke of Augustenburg as sovereign of the Duchies, and to come to terms with Italy.

The Prussians occupying Jutland have imposed a duty on all goods coming from Denmark into that province.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have been received with enthusiasm in Stockholm.

The revenue returns for the year and quarter ending Sept. 30 are of a highly satisfactory character.

Prince Humbert of Italy has arrived on a visit at Paris.

The Confederate General Early has been signally defeated in the Shenandoah Valley, after a sanguinary engagement, by the Federal General Sheridan. The Confederate loss is estimated at 5,000 and 2,500 prisoners, and the Federal at 3,000.

The Confederates have made another attack on Grant's lines. They have also captured two steamers on Lake Erie.

The draft in the Northern States had been ordered to take place on the 19th September. Gold was quoted at 224½.

An important secession has taken place from the party supporting General M'Clellan's nomination for the Presidency, and the probabilities of success are consequently in favour of Mr. Lincoln. The prospects of a peaceful settlement are diminished.

The new Italian Ministry have issued their programme, announcing the Convention with France, and their intention to propose a transfer of the capital. Parliament is summoned for the 24th October.

A public meeting held in Turin has adopted a remonstrance against the transfer of the seat of government to Florence, which they regarded as a renunciation of Rome. A meeting in Naples has declared that the government should be left free in the choice of a capital. The tumults in Turin have subsided. Generally in Italy the Convention is accepted as a step towards ultimate unity.

The national government in Poland has issued a manifesto announcing the determination to renew the struggle against Russia.

The Swiss Council has sanctioned the treaty of commerce with France.

Alderman Hale has been elected Lord Mayor of London for 1865.

A shock of an earthquake has been felt in Lancashire.

A plot has been detected for the destruction of the Nine Elms railway station.

A stockbroker in Liverpool has suspended payment, with liabilities exceeding £600,000.

Nine men and boys have been killed by a pit accident near Madeley.

A fearful explosion of powder mills has taken place at Erith causing immense destruction of property and some lives. The shock was felt at a distance of 50 miles.

Muller, the alleged murderer of Mr. Briggs, has been committed for trial by the police magistrate. A coroner's jury has also returned a verdict of wilful murder against him.

The Social Science Congress has terminated its proceedings at York.

The betrothal of the Czarewitch to the Princess Dagmar of Denmark has been announced.

Colonel Godfrey Thomas Greene has been appointed a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

The Earl of Carlisle is seriously indisposed.

Dr. Livingstone is about to proceed immediately to India.

It is proposed to erect a public monument to the memory of the late Captain Speke.

A sheriff's bailiff has been shot near Dublin by Mr. Odell, a barrister.

The peace negotiations at Vienna are still delayed by references to the Danish government.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In Her Majesty's Indian Service: Sir G. F. Edmondstone, K.C.B., late Bengal Civil Service—Captain Joshua Havelock, Bombay Staff Corps.

Miscellaneous: Lady Louisa Tollemache Brooke.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Franco-Italian Convention continues to form the main topic of discussion in all political circles in England and throughout Europe. It is very differently regarded in different quarters, nor are the accounts which reach us of the reception given to it in Italy and elsewhere of a very satisfactory or consistent character. In Turin public opinion is clearly against the transfer of the seat of government to Florence, and at a public meeting which seems to have been conducted with calmness and sobriety, the whole arrangement was condemned as being in effect a renunciation of Rome. No political importance is attached to the tumults which took place in the streets, and which led to such lamentable consequences; but it is significant that they were immediately followed by the resignation of the ministry. A mob that can turn out a Cabinet must be backed by some powerful influence, either in the way of force or opinion. The new ministers, who may be considered as having taken office merely to meet a crisis, and who will go out as soon as the danger is over, have announced the programme of what they literally entered the administration to do. They will bring in a bill containing the provisions of the Convention, and the conditions of the transfer of the capital. Upon this bill, of course, they will stand or fall. It was this measure which called them into existence, and its fate will determine their own.

Milan is said to have expressed its contentment with the choice of Florence; and Naples, although it has not yet pronounced authoritatively is evidently much distracted and perplexed by the new state of things. One meeting is reported to have declared its opinion that the choice of the future capital ought to be left in the hands of government: but then we find the term "provisional" capital coming into general use in these popular demonstrations, and if the assent of the Italian populations is to be taken in that sense it alters the whole complexion of the case. It is quite intelligible that even Naples should acquiesce in the choice of Florence, if the choice was understood to be only "provisional," as that interpretation of the Convention would not only still leave open the real question which lies at the root of Italian unity, but would materially help towards its solution. Is the new capital, however, to be provisional? All circumstances point, we apprehend, in an opposite direction.

If Florence is to be only the provisional capital, what is the object or policy of the change? For all provisional purposes, Turin would answer as well, and indeed, better, as it already contains the archives and machinery of the central administration. If Florence is to be only provisional, the intention must be to occupy the banks of the Arno only until Italian unity shall have established its centre on the Tiber. But how is such an end to be accomplished if the King of Italy is bound to respect the temporal power of the Pope, and to protect his Holiness and his dominions against all attacks from within or without? Either the terms of the Convention are much misrepresented or they tie the hands of Victor Emmanuel, confirm the Pope in his temporal possessions, and render Rome impossible to Italy, except by popular violence, independent, and in spite, of the government. A little while, however, will clear up all obscurities. The Italian Parliament, which was to have met on the 5th, is now definitively summoned for the 24th, when the voice of the country will make itself heard, whatever may be the formal vote of the deputies. As to the action of foreign governments upon this question, nothing is known. A premature rumour that Austria and Spain intended to protest against the Convention, has been contradicted. There has not yet been time for any such movement. The Convention was notified to Austria only three or four days ago.

The negotiations at Vienna do not appear to have made any advance. The finance difficulty stops the way. Both parties are obstinate and unwilling to come to a settlement, trusting to the chapter of accidents for a lucky turn of fortune on one side or the other. Prussia in the meanwhile is making what she can out of Jutland, and, finding that the current revenue of the country is insufficient to meet the expenditure with which she has saddled it, she has determined to levy a duty upon all goods coming from Denmark into that most unhappy province. Poor Jutland, that committed no offence, and had nothing to do with the war, is held answerable for its consequences, and made to pay the costs of a protracted attempt to starve Denmark into submission. Denmark, betrayed and oppressed on all hands, has found a new source of irritation in her relations with Sweden. In the early part of the controversy with Germany, Sweden adopted a tone which justified Denmark in expecting that, in the event of an invasion of Danish soil, Sweden would support Denmark in the field. It is notorious that this language, whatever it was meant to imply, led to no results. Sweden looked on and offered no aid. A vehement dispute, arising out of these circumstances, is now raging between the journals of the two countries, and it has assumed such importance as to draw the Prime Minister of Denmark into the arena. Sweden is charged with having led Denmark to calculate upon material assistance, and with having afterwards backed out of the obligation which she had thus voluntarily incurred. The discussion is not likely to precipitate any worse consequence than that of engendering bitterness between the two nations; but that is bad enough, situated as Denmark is just now. Austria is doing her best to negotiate a loan upon any conditions short of actual usury. Her trade is on the increase, her resources are being rapidly developed, and in these facts she finds some show of hope that the insolvency which has so long threatened the empire may be averted. Some reforms are spoken of with confidence. Hungary, it is thought, will be specially benefited by the contemplated changes.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have not been in any degree held responsible in Denmark for the policy of England. They have been everywhere received with enthusiasm, and the public declaration of the King, made in the presence of the Prince, that his Royal Highness shared the feelings of his wife, and sympathised deeply in the wrongs and sufferings of Denmark, produced a burst of applause which was laden with a meaning that could not be mistaken. The reception of the illustrious travellers in Stockholm has been no less ardent than it was in Copenhagen.

Lord Clarendon is in Vienna, endeavouring to awaken the Austrian government to a just sense of its duties and its interests. Two points, in particular, he is understood to have pressed upon its attention with especial earnestness—the necessity of recognising the Duke of Augustenburg as sovereign of the Duchies, and of coming to terms with Italy. This may be excellent advice; but people outside the conjuring ring of the State magicians innocently ask what business it is of his, or of ours, to proffer advice to Austria? The course pursued by England throughout the affairs of the Duchies and Italy has been a course of non-interference. We have endured much obloquy for it, and may have been right or wrong in it; but we have persisted in it to the end. Why Lord Clarendon, then, should be sent over to Vienna to tender suggestions on matters in which we have hitherto declined to meddle passeth ordinary comprehension. We shall no doubt get an explanation, when we come to the season of interpellations.

The national government of Poland, it appears, is not yet extinct, notwithstanding the execution of its leaders. It has risen up again in the shape of a manifesto announcing the renewal of the conflict. If there were the slightest vestige of hope left, this document might excite a feeling of admiration and sympathy in Europe, but in the face of recent events it calls up only a sentiment of profound regret, not unmixed with indignation. The men who head such a movement will be considered not as patriots, but as traitors to the true interests, the happiness, repose, and prosperity of their country. Success against Russia is impossible, broken down as Poland is by the late disastrous war, and the revival of the revolution can lead to no other results than a fresh deluge of blood and a rule of increased tyranny and oppression.

The American news contains two or three items of interest and importance. The Confederate General Early has sustained a severe and, apparently, decisive defeat at the hands of General Sheridan, and been compelled to fly up the Shenandoah Valley, whither he was pursued by his victorious enemy. The loss on the Confederate side was [illegible] estimated at 5,000 put *hors de combat* [illegible] prisoners. The Federals lost, besides 2,500 m[illegible]. Whatever [illegible] are said to have lost 3,000 [illegible] the defeat [illegible] must have been serious and will materially affect the future course of the campaign. The Confederates, however, are not dispirited, and, although they have failed in this instance, which is really the first absolute defeat they have suffered, we hear several instances of their successful activity in other quarters. Some of Lee's forces have made a fresh attack on General Grant's lines on the Weldon Railway, with a view to turn his left. The result is not yet known. They are reported also to have captured an entire regiment which was despatched in pursuit of some of Grant's cattle which they had carried off. It seems that they have appeared in considerable strength on Lake Erie, where they have seized two Federal steamers. On this occasion they derived their means from Canadian ports, where they had two armed steamers built, by which they were enabled to make a profitable raid on the waters of the Lake. In the midst of these divers movements, another invasion of Missouri is talked of. There is evidently no likelihood of the war abating its fury, and the prospect of peace, recently so bright, begins already to be overcast. There has been a split in the Democratic party which has greatly weakened M'Clellan's chance of success, and in proportion raised the expectations of Lincoln, whose election is now considered nearly certain. The draft in the North continues to be prosecuted with energy, so that we may look for a continuation of the struggle with more relentless determination than ever. The failure of the peace proposals has only embittered the contest. Gold in New York was quoted at 224½.

The following paragraph appears in the 'Times' of this morning :

With reference to an editorial article which appeared in the 'Times' of September 21, and to some letters from correspondents, on the subject of the regulations recently published in the Indian Government 'Gazette,' for the admission of military officers to civil and political employment, we are enabled to state that it was not the intention of the home Government that retrospective effect should be given to these rules on any new conditions imposed upon officers holding appointments, permanent or "officiating," at the time of the receipt of Sir Charles Wood's original despatch. Supplementary instructions on the subject from her Majesty's Government will remove all misapprehensions with respect to the application of the rules, and relieve the minds of many officers who had believed themselves to be injuriously affected by them.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ITALY.

The great majority of the Turin journals praise the new ministry for the frankness of its declarations. Baron Ricasoli, before he returned to Florence, of which he is a native, held a conference with his political friends, and advised them to give their support to the La Marmora cabinet and its programme.

A public meeting had been held in Milan, at which a resolution was adopted declaring the convention with France a sign of progress and of the resurrection of Italy. The convention was especially approved of on the ground that it presents the means of realising the national programme, which cannot be accomplished without Rome for a capital.

An attempt to get up a popular demonstration was made at Rome on September 30. At the sounding of the retreat on that evening by the French Hussars, a numerous throng of people assembled, and seditious cries were repeatedly raised. Order was, however, quickly restored on the arrest by the French gendarmes of the originators of the disturbance.

The tribunal of the Consulta at Rome passed sentence upon the persons implicated in the conspiracy of the 12th April, 1864. Palma was condemned to hard labour for life; Fiori to 15, Filiberck and Fojoli to 10, and Romersi to six years' hard labour.

SPAIN.

Queen Christina, after an exile of many years, arrived at Madrid on Friday, Sept. 30. Her majesty was well received by the people, and the Madrid journals appear to be favourable to the queen's return.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Advices received at Madrid from Santo Domingo announce that the Spanish general completely defeated the insurgents in an engagement on the 31st of August. The insurgents lost six cannon, and their general, Martinez, was killed.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS' DESPATCH ON THE EVACUATION OF ROME.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Paris, Oct. 3.

The following is a summary of the despatch, dated September 12, addressed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys to M. de Sartiges on the evacuation of Rome:—The despatch recalls that the French government always considered the occupation of Rome as abnormal and temporary. In 1859 the Pope proposed to fix the end of that year for the evacuation of the papal territory of the French, but events prevented this from taking place. In 1860 the French troops were to have returned at the end of August, but the agitation which arose, again prevented the evacuation from being accomplished. M. Drouyn de Lhuys then explains the reasons which made France desire the evacuation of Rome, and continues: "The occupation of Rome constitutes an act of intervention contrary to one of the fundamental principles of our public law, and is the more difficult to justify, inasmuch as our object in lending Piedmont armed support was to free Italy from foreign intervention. The consequence of this state of things is to place two distinct sovereignties face to face on the same territory, and to frequently give rise to serious difficulties. The equity of things is stronger than the will of man. Frequent changes have taken place in the chief command of the French army, and nevertheless the same dissensions and the same conflicts of jurisdiction have continually recurred. Other inconveniences result from different political points of view. Two governments, not following the same inspirations, do not proceed on the same principles, and our conscience obliges us too often to give advice which too often the court of Rome believes itself bound to decline. In witnessing acts at variance with our social condition and the maxims of our legislation, we escape with difficulty the responsibility of a policy, which we cannot approve." The despatch continues:—"Notwithstanding the manifest inconvenience which we experienced we resolved not to allow ourselves to be diverted from the mission we had accepted." M. Drouyn de Lhuys then points out the happy changes which have taken place in the general condition of the Peninsula. "The Italian government," he says, "has succeeded in dissolving the formidable associations directed against Rome. It did not confine itself to opposing the organisation of any regular force against the pontifical territory, but impressed its policy towards the Holy See with a tendency more in harmony with international duties. It ceased to put forward in the Chamber the absolute programme proclaiming Rome as the capital of Italy, and to address to us peremptory declarations on that subject. Other ideas now begin to prevail. Renouncing the pursuit by force of the realisation of a project we were determined to oppose, and being unable to retain Turin as the seat of authority, the presence of which is essential at a more central point, the Cabinet of Turin itself intended transferring the capital to another city. This eventuality is of the highest importance for the Holy See as well as for the emperor's government, for it will constitute a new state of things no longer offering the same dangers." The despatch says, in conclusion, that France on seeing the stipulations for the protection of the Holy See might then fix a term for the evacuation of Rome. The Holy See must also desire to return to the normal state of an independent government. "We are confident," says the minister, "that it will do us full justice for the sentiments by which we are guided."

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG.

Copenhagen, October 3.

The question of the boundary line between Schleswig and Jutland is still unsettled. Captain Scholler of the Danish service has arrived here from Vienna to discuss that point with the Danish minister for Schleswig. The point in dispute is the small town of Christiansfeld in Schleswig, which is claimed by Denmark.

AMERICA.

(From the Overland Mail, October 3.)

Further details of the battle at Winchester are published this morning, but the outline given in another column appears to be substantially correct. A New York letter states that Grant has had 50,000 men added to his strength during the month of September, and that there is a rumour that "a very large detachment—say 30,000 men—has left Atlanta, and is now on its way to Lynchburg to operate against Richmond from that side, in connection with Sheridan, who is now holding the upper or northern end of the Shenandoah valley." It will be remembered that Lynchburg is one of the chief depots of the Confederacy, and is the point of junction of the network of railways which connect Richmond with the South. It will be remembered also that the approach of General Hunter to this place so alarmed General Lee some two months ago that he detached a considerable force under Early to drive back the Federals, which Early succeeded in doing. If, however, besides the troops under Sheridan, Early is now threatened in the rear by an additional corps from the army of Sherman, advancing by railroad from Knoxville, he will obviously find it difficult to defend that most important line of railway which connects Gordonsville and Lynchburg, [illegible] these points is believed to [illegible] the security of Richmond. [illegible] the political situation, the [illegible] from New York [illegible] essential for [illegible] With respect to [illegible] *Times* says that private advices [illegible] show that among many of the mercantile [illegible] belief in the possibility of peace being attained [illegible]

[illegible] by the election of General M'Clellan is founded on an idea that the *amour propre* of the South may be conciliated by terms which, in a sophistical sense, will amount to an admission of independence—that is to say, that they will be offered their old rights under the Constitution, the North recognizing their return to the Union as an act of free-will. Such a proposal would, it is argued, go far to divide the South, and make it almost impossible for the leaders to continue the war. On the whole, however, there seem to us increasing doubts of M'Clellan's success. He is surrounded, it is remarked, by all the Peace-at-any-price party, all the Secessionists, all who are tired of the war, and all who hate the present Administration or fear that conscription is coming too near them, or that repudiation may follow separation; but, although these form a powerful multitude, they are as nothing as regards energy compared with the War Democrats, Republicans, Abolitionists, contractors, and the great body of the army and navy. The successes at Atlanta, Mobile, and Winchester are stated to have made the Administration party jubilant in the highest degree, and confident that in the absence of any great Federal reverse between now and December, there is no chance of Lincoln being defeated. The bitterness of party feeling in the North is said now to be so intense that the Abolitionists and Republicans would sooner forgive the Southerners than be friendly with the Democracts, so that, if worsted in the Presidential struggle, the latter will have to lie quiet, or be prepared for humiliation, if not exile—a state of affairs the prospect of which they even admit in their private conversations."

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta and Madras, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11⅞d.; 30 days' 2s. Bombay, 2s. to 2s. 0¼d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 101; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 110.

Indian Five per Cents., 103½.

Consols for Money, 88¼ to 88⅛; ditto, acct (Oct. 11), 88⅛ 88⅜.

Bank of England rate of discount 9 per cent.

Money Market sensitive.

Stock Markets still depressed and prices irregular.

Produce Markets continue very flat. Tea dull. Indigo quiet. Sugar again lower. Rice dull. Saltpetre lower. Jute still declining. Cutch 23s. per cwt. Shellac nominal.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 77s. to 79s.; good middling, 80s. to 83s.; fine middling, 84s. to 87s. per cwt. Market quiet.

Linseed dull. Calcutta 63s. c. f. and i.; Bombay seed, 66s. Rapeseed flat. Calcutta, 57s.; Bombay Guzerat, 67s.

Cocoa-nut Oil nominal at £33 for Ceylon, and at £39 10s. for Cochin.

Metals. Tin, £98 for Straits; ; speiter, £24.

Liverpool Cotton.—Middling New Orleans, 27d. per lb.; fair Broach, 18d.; fair Dhollera, 18d. Market quiet at the decline.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 14s. to 15s. per piece; 8½ lbs., 19s. to 20s. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 6s. 9d. Mule twist No. 40 best seconds, 30d. per lb. Market dull.

London Corn Market quiet.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

The general characteristic of business is still that of great distrust in all departments of trade. Credit is restricted on all hands, while many firms in a sound position, but with limited means, are compelled to sell shares or produce at a fearful discount, because they cannot obtain the usual accommodation on any terms whatever. In the actual condition of commerce there is really no ground for panic, and the belief is gaining ground that the money market will become decidedly easier this month. Nothing but the uncertain state of mercantile affairs, and the desire of the Bank directors to get their accounts into a really strong position, can have prevented them from reducing the rate of discount. A 9 per cent. rate certainly does not accord with the present figures. It is evident from the condition of the commercial demand at the Bank for some weeks past, and from the general course of the private or "other" securities that the exorbitant charge enforced by the Bank at the present period of commercial uneasiness is causing a sensible diminution in its business. This is shown in the fact that, though we are just now at the close of the quarter, the private securities stood by the last return at only £19,901,363, being £467,021 less than the amount held—£20,368,384—on the 13th of July, immediately after the payment of the midsummer dividends. In the foreign direction, the influences operating upon the money market are all of a favourable character. Reference may be made, for example, to the improvement in the position of the Bank of France, and to the generally satisfactory level of the exchanges with the Continent. Moreover, the stringency in our money market, and the heavy fall in the price of cotton, have given a great check to the remittances of silver to India. No doubt can be entertained that, as the change in the condition of the cotton trade has for the last two years been a fruitful source of disturbance in the money market, so the new phase upon which it has entered will be attended with a favourable effect. In view of these considerations, and of the continued influx of gold to the Bank, it will devolve upon the directors to consider whether the time has not arrived when suffering trade is entitled to some relief. There is no disposition in any quarter to help firms which can show only 5s. or less in the pound to prolong what is really an imposture upon the public. On the contrary, it is felt that the weeding out of such houses must tend to purify and strengthen the body commercial, but it is at the same time justly urged that the operation of the Bank Act of 1844 is very severe at a time of doubt like the present, and that the directors of the Bank will consult the best interests, both of their own stockholders and of the public, by according at the earliest proper moment such relief as would be involved in a reduction in the rate of discount.

The current rates for paper of different periods are subjoined, but those for short dates are fully as high, if not higher, than those asked for six months' bills, which continue to be inquired for :—

30 to 60 days	9 per cent.
3 months	9 per cent.
4 months	9 per cent.
6 months' Bank bills	8½ 9 per cent.
— Trade ditto	9½ 10 per cent.

The interest on India Bonds is raised from 4 to 5 per cent. per annum, dating from the 1st October.

The amount of bills on India for which tenders will be received at the Bank of England on the 5th of October will be rupees 30,00,000 (£300,000).

The report of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, to be presented on October 4, states that the transactions thus far, which have extended only over five months, show an estimated net profit of £7,975. The capital of the company is being placed out with great care at rates of 8, 9, and 10 per cent. on the security of landed property, the titles to which are undoubted, and the sum of £88,000 has been subscribed on the debentures recently offered.

The difficulties of Mr. Francis Clough, a large speculator in cotton, have been referred to in city circles for some days past, and the subjoined circular has been issued announcing his actual failure. The total liabilities, it is thought, will reach about £500,000, but security (cotton) is held for a large portion of these, so that the direct engagements may not exceed £150,000 to £200,000. The liquidation, it is feared, will show very unfavourable results. The stoppage has, of course, been caused by the great fall in the value of cotton. Mr. Clough commenced business here in 1862 with a capital, it is stated, of about £60,000, which he had amassed in India, and his operations in cotton have been to an enormous extent :—

"I regret to have to inform you, that the heavy fall in cotton has placed me in such a position that I have been compelled to suspend payment. I have, therefore, placed my books in the hands of Messrs. Edwards and James, who will very shortly place before you a statement of my affairs. Soliciting your forbearance meanwhile.—I am, &c., FRANCIS CLOUGH.

152, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, Sept. 28.

The suspension of Messrs. Ogle & Co., East India merchants, was announced on September 29. The house was established in 1860, and has had large discount transactions with the Leeds Banking Company, which have brought them under heavy liabilities—probably to the extent of £300,000 on the bills of that establishment while it is thought they may also have direct commitment, to the amount of about £200,000. The correspondents of the firm at Calcutta—Messrs. John Ogle and Co.—will, it is said, not be compromised by the event, as they have considerable sums to remit to the London firm in return for consignments. Annexed is the circular issued :—

21, Great St. Helen's, Sept. 29.

Owing to the Leeds Banking Company being unable to meet their engagements, it is with the greatest regret we have most unexpectedly found that we could not carry on our business without jeopardising the position of our creditors and constituents. We, therefore, notwithstanding the proffered assistance of our friends, in the interest of all concerned, have deemed it advisable to place our affairs in course of liquidation, and have called in Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Young and Co. to take charge of our books.

The result of our liquidation will necessarily depend on the careful realisation of our estate. Requesting your kind indulgence and co-operation.—We are &c.,

OGLE and Co.

At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Newby, Carson, and Co., in the East India and China trade, it was decided that the estate should be assigned and wound up under inspection. Since the last meeting, held on Sept. 16, the assets have diminished to the extent of £31,000, through the decline in the value of cotton and of consignments to various parts of the East.

The suspension was announced on the 28th Sept. of Messrs. Tarck, Barclay, and Co., an old and respectable firm in the East India trade. The total liabilities are about £100,000 to £120,000 but the amount to rank upon the estate will, it is said, certainly not exceed £25,000. The difficulty is believed to have arisen from the firm having accepted draughts of Calcutta correspondents whose consignments were not of the full value represented. It is understood that no other London houses are likely to be compromised.

An important mercantile suspension is stated to have taken place at Vienna, with liabilities to a considerable amount.

The meeting of the Leeds Banking Company, fixed for the 29th of September, at Leeds, had been looked forward to with extreme interest. The total liabilities were stated at the meeting at £1,330,308, including unsecured creditors for £639,337. Other creditors hold security to the extent of £90,971. The liabilities on bills receivable bearing the endorsement of bank amount to no less than £1,990,991. Of this, £1,000,000 is estimated to rank against the bank, and, deducting [illegible] £600,000 est[illegible] £600,000 on the bill accounts. This of itself seems to involve a call of upwards of £80 per share upon the unfortunate shareholders. The total assets of the bank were stated at £826,695. The meeting decided that the company should be wound up, and Mr. C. Butler, of [illegible] Mr. W. Ledgard, of Eyres and Sons, of Leeds, and Mr. William Turquand, the accountant, of Messrs. Colman, Turquand, Youngs, and Co., of London, were recommended as liquidators.

The failure is announced of Messrs. Early and Smith, export clothiers, of Houndsditch. Their liabilities are computed at about £80,000, and a satisfactory dividend is looked for. The house has been established about half a century, and its credit was good until recently.

The suspension is notified of Messrs. Hall and Jones, sugarbrokers, of Liverpool. The liabilities in this case will probably reach £500,000, but a favourable liquidation is anticipated.

The suspension has also been announced of Messrs. F. Yague and Co., commission merchants in the Spanish trade, with liabilities of limited amount for about £100,000.

Messrs. Julius Mendel and Co., West India and general commission merchants, have likewise failed, with liabilities for about £40,000. The circular forwarded to the creditors is as follows :—

"Gentlemen,—We regret to have to inform you that owing to heavy losses occasioned by the recent failures and the non-arrival of remittances from our West India correspondents, we are under the necessity of suspending payment. Our books have been placed in the hands of Messrs Honey and Humphreys, of 14, Ironmonger-lane, who will shortly prepare and lay before you a statement of our affairs, to whom have the kindness to furnish a statement of your claim. Requesting your forbearance in the meantime,—We are, yours respectfully,

"JULES MENDEL & Co.

"7, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, E.C., London, September 30."

Among the provincial failures announced during the past few days have been Messrs. Lightfoot and Sons, sugar refiners and rice millers at Liverpool; Mr. Robert Baxendell, of Manchester, corn merchant; and Mr. David Ramsden, of Cottingley, near Bradford, spinner and manufacturer.

Messrs. Walker, Cotesworth, and Powell, of Liverpool, by whom a circular was issued some days ago requesting the forbearance of their creditors pending the investigation into the affairs of the Leeds Banking Company, on Saturday formally notified their suspension, owing "to the heavy fall in produce and the failure of several firms with whom they were largely connected." Their liabilities are said to be between £500,000 and £600,000, and the character of the liquidation will depend mainly on the realisation at Calcutta of some large shipments of Manchester goods. The firm made considerable profits on cotton, which have been swept away by the recent failures, and the fall in the value of the various kinds of produce which they still hold. The books are in the hands of Messrs Coleman, Turquand, and Co.

The retirement of Mr. George Peabody from the city has taken place, in conformity with his long expressed intentions. The business of the house will henceforth be carried on by the remaining partners, under the firm of J. S. Morgan and Co.

Meetings were respectively held on Wednesday morning at Leeds, by the shareholders and creditors of the Leeds Banking Company, at each of which an approximate statement, showing an estimated loss of at least 817,668*l.*, (including the share capital and reserved funds, amounting to 245,000*l.*) was submitted by Mr Turquand, the accountant. At the meeting of shareholders, which was attended by about 200 to 250 persons, the report of the committee was adopted, and it was unanimously resolved that Mr. Charles Butler, of London, Mr. Ledgard, of Leeds, and Mr. Turquand, the accountant, should be recommended to the Vice-Chancellor as liquidators. At the meeting of creditors the accounts were discussed, and questions asked, but no resolutions were adopted. The general impression among them seemed to be that the assets were overvalued and the liabilities under-estimated, and that 1,000,000 will be required. At the meeting the number present was also about 250. At both meetings the conduct of Mr. Greenland, the manager, was deservedly reprobated with great severity.

The accounts from Leeds mention the failure of Messrs. Alfred Teale and Co., woollen merchants, with liabilities for about 100,000*l.*, and of Messrs. Turner and Johnson and Mr. C. Turner, cloth manufacturers. In the two latter cases the liabilities are said to be small.

LATEST CITY INTELLIGENCE.

At the Bank on Saturday the discount demand was large in preparation for the 4th October, but at the same time an increase of confidence has taken place in the open market. In the Stock Exchange short loans were offered at comparatively low terms. The official business report is as follows :—Three per Cent. Consols, for money, 87⅞, 88; ditto, for account, 88⅛, 88, ⅛; Three per Cents. Reduced, 87⅞; New Three per Cents., 86, 85⅞, 86⅛; India Stock, 210¼; ditto Five per Cent. Stock, 103½; ditto Four per Cent., 96; Exchequer Bills, March, 11s., 4s.; ditto, June, 15s., 13s. dis.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

Major C. C. Hook and Captain R. W. Clifford, both of the 20th Hussars, have applied to be allowed to retire upon half-pay.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Capt. J. S. Trevor	Bombay Engineers.
Assist.-Surgeon J. Kearney	"

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Capt. R. G. T. Stevenson	Bombay	2nd Cavalry	6 mo.
Capt. R. Wallace	"	5th N. I.	3 "
Lieut. F. Stephens	"	1st Cavalry	6 "
Lieut. R. J. Le P. Trench	"	Infantry	6 "
Assist.-Surgeon A. A. Mott	"		6 "
Assist.-Surgeon P. W. Cockell	"		6 "

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

[illegible] E. N. Marsh [illegible] 18th "

EUROPE SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

Sept.	Ships.	Commanders.	At.
26	Havelock	Gandy	Liverpool.
27	Tim Whiffler	Cotter	do.
	Mistress of the Seas		do.
	King of Algeria	Murphy	do.
28	Majestic		do.
30	Etna		do.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

Sept.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
26	Brierly	Hill	Gravesend.
	Alexandra	Tyrer	(For Kur.) Torbay.
	Astarte	Dodds	Liverpool.
	Trenton	Walker	do.
	Preston	Wakem	(For Kur.) Liverpool.
27	Daphne	Mills	Gravesend.
28	Lady M'Donald	Mather	(For Kur.) Liverpool.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Alsatar, from Bombay, by Ouangondy, Brown.

Roderick, Kurrachee to Liverpool, 5? days out July 22, lat. 35 S., long 43 E.

Uncas, Bombay to Liverpool, Aug. 11 lat. 13 S., long 10 W.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

		Received via Marseilles.	Received via Southampton.
Calcutta	Aug. 23	Sept 28.	Oct. 1.
Madras	" 27		
Bombay	" 23		
Burmah	" 13		
Hong Kong	" 12		
Shanghai	" 4		
Ceylon	Sept. 1		
Singapore	Aug. 21		
Penang	" 23		

KURRACHEE AND SIND MAILS.

THE mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed at 8 o'clock this morning.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA.

28th October.

Government Paper, Four per cent. 6½ to Rs. 7 discount.

Five per cent., 3½ to 3¾ premium.

Five and a half per cent., 11½ to 12 premium.

Exchange on London, Bank Bills, 2s. 1 3/16d.

Freights to London, dead weights £2. nominal.

Jute £3 17s. 6d. to £4.

Seeds £3 15s. to £4.

Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs 40 inch, Rs. 10 per piece.

Madapollams, 13 by 11, 2 lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-5 per piece.

Mule Twist, No. 40 good seconds, 11 annas per morah.

Market, for piece goods, dull.

Market for Twist, steady, quiet.

MADRAS.

28th October.

Securities, Five and a half per cent. 11 premium.
Fives, 3½ premium.
Fours, 7½ discount.
Document Bills 2s. 1½d.
Dead weight no transactions.
Light Freight £5 per ton.
Cotton £5.
Interest on loans 8 per cent.
Money Market easy.
Grey Shirtings 40 inches 7 lbs. } nothing doing.
Mule Twist good seconds per bundle, } nothing doing.

THE P. and O. Company seems to have reached its last state of wretchedness in the management of the *Carnatic* steamer. The mails by this ship reached Bombay yesterday in 27 days from England, and, when she had anchored, it was found that the Purser had no list of passengers or dates of arrival and departure from Aden ready for the press. One would have thought he must have had time enough to prepare them during his voyage from Suez to Bombay.

THE *Malabar Mail*:—"We understand that the Government contemplate the establishment of a weekly line of Steamers to convey the Madras portion of the Overland Mails from Bombay to Narrakal, for transmission to their destination by land, water and rail. The facilities for successfully carrying out the object have yet to be created and some delay will necessarily arise."

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—"We are informed that His Excellency the Viceroy has accepted an invitation to dinner from His Highness the Maharajah of Benares on his arrival at that station *en route* to the Presidency, and that great and suitable preparations are being made for the reception of 'so illustrious a guest.'"

THE same.—"We had a few remarks to offer a short time ago, relating to the aggressive policy of Russia. The systematic readers of the home journals will have seen that, in anticipation of war with England and France, she had ordered her fleets in the Atlantic and the Pacific to prepare for the bombardment of the British Colonies in Australia and New Zealand (?) Melbourne especially was doomed to destruction. It is worthy of notice that a daughter of the Czar is to be queen of the Greeks, and that the Princess Dagmar of Denmark weds the Czarewitch. We have already announced the advance of a Russian force into Kokan in Central Asia; and that the chief of that place had sent ambassadors to the Viceroy of India, seeking aid and advice; they were present at the Lahore durbar on the 18th."

THE *Hurkaru* Oct. 24:—"The *Bull Dog* returned to town yesterday from the Sandheads. bringing with her the Troop Ship *Calcutta*, Captain Ritchie reports about twenty-five inward bound vessels within fifty miles of the station—amongst which were the *Nicholas Curran*, *Atalanta*, *Philosopher*, *Charles* and *Pierre* (French ships) and the *Isa Craig*.

The weather at the Sandheads is easterly, with hard squalls, and with every appearance of bad weather in its vicinity."

THE same.—"What can be the cause of the number of contradictory orders which are received at every station where any arrangements for the Bhootan Force are being carried out, we are as a loss to understand. Care really should be taken to settle beforehand what orders are necessary, and these should not be changed without very good reason; the neglect of his rule entails the greatest confusion in the work of all the Departments, more especially the Commissariat, which has already more than enough to perplex it. We now hear from up-country, that it has been determined to dispense in a great measure with the services of one Cavalry Regiment, and it is said that this regiment will be the 7th. Should this report be correct, the steamers which were to have taken them, will either have to be sent back or used for the infantry Regiments of the Cooch Behar Column, or for the 14th Cavalry, which is marching down the Trunk Road, and is between Allahabad and Benares at present. It strikes us that Government are putting themselves to great unnecessary expense, in taking up steamers for the troops of the Left Wing, as the road from Karagola Ghaut to either Julpigoree or Cooch Behar is in excellent order and there is no possible reason why the troops should not be marched. It is probable that the 7th Cavalry will be sent to some station across the Ganges to hold itself in reserve. We have before alluded to the necessity of having good arrangements for the sending up of reinforcements to the front, and we would now call notice to the danger of neglecting to have ample reserves in hand at the base of operations of the Columns. As far as we can see at present, this has only been provided at Julpigoree. All the other stations should in like manner be furnished with at least one regiment each to act as a reserve, while all regiments on the line of Railway should be warned for service, and be directed to hold themselves in readiness to start literally at a moment's notice. There is one other circumstance, which strikes us as likely to have an important effect on the success of these operations, this is the fact of General Mulcaster's having been placed in command of the whole Force destined for service in Bhootan. Till the Force advances, it is possible at the expense of a good deal of useless reporting and ordering for this officer to command the whole. But directly each column enters the Dooars, this will become very difficult, and should the columns enter the Hills, all communication must of a necessity cease, from the impossibility of keeping open lateral communication over the innumerable spurs which, running out from the principal range of Bhootan intervene between the separate lines of operations of the Forces. Thus, it is evident, that at the very moment when it becomes most necessary for the officer in command to receive reports, he is cut off from communication with all but the column which accompanies him. Surely, then, it would be better to give Generals Mulcaster and Dunsford each a separate plan of operations, to let each of them work on a separate zone, for, let our readers be assured, that as certainly as any attempt is made to control the whole of the operations from one point, so surely will the campaign miscarry. If it is wished to do this, the only thing to be done is to assemble the whole Force at one point, and work on one line of operations, and we are not certain that this would not be the best plan, for it fulfils that maxim of mountain warfare which [illegible] that as little dissemination of force [illegible] should be made, and this, the system [illegible] at present in favour [illegible]"

THE *Englishman*.—"The Governor General is expected at Benares on the 27th, and is to leave on the 30th inst. Mr. Harington has gone up to Allahabad to await his arrival, and we learn that Mr. E. C. Bayley has been detained at Simla by a slight indisposition. The dry weather, or rather drought, in the Benares districts is beginning to be felt seriously; we have heard that the rain-fall in Jaunpore has not exceeded ten inches this rainy season."

THE *Saturday Evening Englishman*:—"For the special information of those who feel inclined to adopt Banting's system, we extract the following from *Thacker's Overland News* :—

"'It is stated that the severe illness of Mr. Justice Williams arose from following the Banting diet, which brought on severe diarrhœa. The judge is now enjoying bread and the sea air at Exmouth. The Princess Mary of Cambridge, after a trial or two, very soon gave it up.'

"'Let every one form their own conclusions as to the merits or demerits of Banting's system, but their attention is here drawn to the testimony given by the Editor of a country paper in France, and published in the *Charivari*, with a foot note of 'Authenticated.'

"'I have followed Banting's system, and, certainly, in one respect it has produced the desired effect, though in another just the reverse. Within two months, both my size and weight were reduced considerably, but so was also the number of my constituents. In March last I had upwards of 4,000 subscribers,—in June their number dwindled down to 2,684! Banting has physically done me *apparently* much good, but he has *decidedly* ruined my financial prospects. I promise my readers to abandon Banting and return to my former diet, trusting that such will enable me to regain the *weight* and *strength* which secured to me their kind support.'"

THE *Lahore Chronicle* October, 22:—"The Capital of the Punjab is evacuated and peace restored. The Viceroy and the Magnates in his train have departed for the metropolis of India, while the Princes and Chiefs with their armed retainers have nearly all left for their several estates, and all is quiet again to the intense satisfaction of ourself, and we may safely say of every other resident, from the Lieutenant Governor downwards. The excitement and turmoil of the last ten days was overwhelming, and the principal actors in the numerous ceremonies that have occurred must, we think, be quite worn out with fatigue and want of rest. In our own little way we had quite enough of pleasure, for we found it very hard work, and are very glad therefore to subside into the even tenor of our ordinary quiet everyday life.

"The noise, the dust, the confusion, have been incessant, and so distracting that it was impossible to settle oneself to work, which must be our apology for delay in getting out the last two issues, especially as it was impossible to restrain our hands from taking French leave in order to see tamashas. Human nature, as somebody has already observed, is the same every where, and the patience exhibited by crowds of Punjabees was exactly the same as we see among Londoners who loiter for hours together in hopes of getting a glimpse of something worth seeing, whether a man going to be hanged, a couple to be married, a Lord Mayor's show, a Royal Progress, it is all the same to them."

"We have had several artists of eminence on the spot, and trust to see representations from their pencils of some of the more striking scenes in the durbars and elsewhere. We may mention Mr. Landseer and Mr. Beechy among the professionals, and Captain F——Captain S——and some others among the amateurs."

As regards 'our own correspondents,' we believe the London *Times* had a representative here, as well as the *Englishman*, *Daily News*, *Times of India*, and *Bombay Gazette*.

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"As so much of the Cyclone literature with which the public here has been favoured within the last three weeks has been devoted to denunciations of the Government and the Marine department, on account of deficient moorings in the Port, and consequent loss of life and property; and as much of the said literature has been written in ignorance, or in misrepresentation of the real state of affairs as regards these moorings, we would make a few authentic remarks upon the real state of the case, in justice to all parties concerned, and set the Government and the ship-owners and commanders in a fair light, as far as responsibility on one side, and casualty on the other, are concerned.

"About the close of the year 1851, there were in the Port of Calcutta but fifty-six moorings for ships, thirty-six off Calcutta, and twenty off Cooly Bazaar; whereas, in this year, and on the day of the great hurricane, there were two hundred and four sets of moorings, all of which

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were relaid in the years 1855-56-57 and 58. In November of the first mentioned year an indent was sent home to England for heavy anchors and chains for eighty additional sets of moorings, which were at once sent out by order of the Court of Directors, for the larger class of ships; and the material available for the *extra* moorings for ships of smaller burthen was obtained here. These moorings are divided into classes, and each vessel was moored according to her size and tonnage, as it is obvious that it would be throwing away a first class mooring, with a long berth, to put a small ship, say of five hundred tons, into it; and it would be impossible to put a large vessel into a mooring prepared for the smaller one. The statement, then, that large ships were caught by the recent hurricane whilst holding by old and flimsy moorings is simply incorrect, as there are none of the light and flimsy moorings of the past left, except some which are suitable for, and used by, small ships.

"As a general rule, the Commanders of the ships in this port were, after a considerable warning of dirty and unsettled weather, caught by the hurricane with sky-sail masts on-end, and royal and top gallant yards across; and it strikes us that it is to their having been surprised in this unprepared state, rather than to weak and deficient moorings, that these disasters are to be attributed. It would be well to make a port regulation, to the effect that, in future, all ships moored here should, during the hurricane months, strike all top hamper until going to sea."

THE *Madras Times*:—We regret to hear that a serious inundation has occurred in Cuddalore. On Sunday the 16th instant the sky exhibited a particularly monsoonish appearance, and on that night at about 9 P.M., it commenced to rain heavily since which, with but slight intermissions, copious shower have continued to fall. During the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday it poured incessantly, and on the morning of the latter day every garden and spare piece of ground was a pool of water, and the beautiful plain at Munjacoopum was converted into an artificial lake. The roads to Trippapaloor and Old Town were rendered impassible and a considerable part of the compound of the Civil Court House was under water; and great was the consternation of the natives congregated on and about the bridge, at witnessing the unwonted swell and rapid course of the excited Guddalum. The river which had never risen so high before, flowed with extraordinary rapidity and foamed and lashed against the piers of the structure and then rushed on in its impetuous course towards the sea, whilst large branches of trees, stumps of palmyra, bundles of trees, straw, broken rafts, and dead animals, were borne irresistably along with the current. Between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. the waters gradually rose, till within a few hours it completely inundated New Town, Munjacoopum, Pondoopolium, Charkelpet, Fort St. David and Trippapaloor. Not a vestige of road was to be seen, and the few who ventured out, were obliged to wade through water breast-high. As time went on, the effects of the inundation became more and more apparent. In Charkelpet some twenty huts were washed away, and pigs, goats, poultry, salt-fish, straw, pots and cooking utensils were seen floating along the impetuous flood. The natives, in apprehension of their houses being flooded, now fled for refuge to their wealthier and more fortunate neighbours, whose dwellings offered a safe retreat. Evening had scarcely set in, when the large building of Messrs Parry and Co. was eagerly besieged and afforded a welcome refuge to numbers of East Indians and natives in the neighbourhood of Charkelpet, whilst those in Poodoorpolium fled to the Police Station, or wherever they deemed themselves secure from the encroaching waters. The Zillah School House was flooded, the water in every room being nearly knee-deep, and a similar inundation was experienced in the Civil Hospital, and several other buildings on the main road to Fort St. David. The native houses in Poodoopolium have shared a similar fate, and much property, chiefly in live stock, has been lost. Most of the bazaars are closed, and several have been destroyed. Happily we have heard of no lives being lost, except those of two women who were unfortunately drowned in attempting to cross the esplanade when the waters were at the highest, and whose bodies have not yet been discovered. At 7 P.M. on Wednesday night, the bridge over the Guddalum, gave way in the centre, six arches out of thirteen being completely destroyed, and a seventh is expected to come down with a crash every moment. This bridge, which was commenced in 1843 and completed in 1848 had stood the effects of sixteen monsoons; and the water had risen to within six inches below the tops of the arches when the 'explosion' occurred. Every hour brings [illegible] of the sufferings of the poor, [illegible] the Collector has ordered a sum [illegible] be distributed for their relief [illegible] poor wretches are [illegible] swamped huts, drowned cattle, and general loss of property, with the yawning gap over the Guddalum, and complaints of the sufferers, have cast a gloom over the place, sufficiently indicative of the misery caused by the late disaster."

THE OPENING OF THE MOOLTAN RAILWAY BY SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LAHORE, 21st October.

For a week past I have been writing a daily letter for the readers of the *Bombay Gazette*. Many events were crowded into the brief five days of the Viceroy's visit to Lahore. I have endeavoured to give as full and interesting an account of each event as I could; and if my letters should prove unacceptable, I shall have at least the consolation of my own consciousness that I did my best under the circumstances! *Tempus fugit*, and writing against time demands a *winged* goose-plume! I have tried with a *steel*-pen to keep pace with old Chronos, yet not, I fear, with much success. But be that as it may, I can count on my fingers so many as ten events of which I have, in the space of a week, written and forwarded as full (or as meagre?) an account as I could pen under all the circumstances, viz. 1. Arrival of Cashmere. 2. Viceroy's arrival. 3. The Levée. 4. The Private Durbars. 5. Lieutenant Governor's Fete. 6. Viceroy's Return Visits 7. Kupoorthulla's Investiture. 8. Lieutenant Governor's Conversazione. 9. Viceregal Durbar. 10. City Illumination.

On Monday afternoon I was honoured with the following invitation:—

"The Chief Engineer and Officers of the Punjab Railway request the honour of the company of Mr. — at a Chota Hazari to take place at Raiwind on the 19th instant on the occasion of the official opening of the Mooltan line by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

"N. B.—The train will leave the new passenger station at Nowlucka at 6-30 A. M."

Early on Wednesday morning, the 19th, I wended my way to the "new passenger station at Nowlucka." The decorations of foliage which had been put up on the occasion of the Viceroy's arrival were still there, but it was quite clear that they were *not* composed of "evergreens"! *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

A few minutes before the appointed time the iron horse pushed a long train of first and second class carriages on to the platform! The Viceroy attended by the Lieutenant Governor and Staff arrived with his usual punctuality, and at twenty minutes to seven o'clock the train started. We carried with us the Anarkullee Civil Band. They commenced their performances as the locomotive began to draw, but the noise of the train, when its speed was attained, drowned all dulcet sounds and harmonious strains, so that we heard no more music till we reached Raiwind. The distance, 26 miles, was done in an hour, and very pleasantly indeed.

The whole affair, so far as the action of the guests is concerned, was altogether business-like. The entire company emerged from the train of carriages, made for the breakfast tables *at once*, took their seats, and fell too! Not a moment was lost! The station house at Raiwind was very tastefully decorated with foliage and coloured pennons. The breakfast tents stood in the rear of the building, though not directly behind it. The road leading to them was level and clean, with the foliage ornamentation on both sides of it.

The "Chota" turned out to be a Burra Hazari. It was in fact a substantial collation, with coffee and tea to wash it down with. One drawback, however, prevented several guests from doing ample justice to it, there were very few knives and forks! Added to this was the evil that of the things which might be eaten without knives and forks, there was a comparatively limited supply. One small sandwich and a diminutive wedge of plum-cake were all I could appropriate to my own use with due regard to the internal cravings of my neighbours! And this in the midst of abundance, for within reach of my own two arms, supposing I stretched them out to their utmost range, there lay on the table before me—

Roast Beef, a whole joint.
Ditto Chicken, entire.
A Pie, crust unbroken.
A ditto ditto.

A gentleman seated opposite to me, after several ineffectual efforts to do execution with his penknife, left the table in quest of better implements! He returned with a teapot and a corkscrew! A carving knife having been with some difficulty procured, he of the penknife commenced therewith an onslaught on the chicken. Another gentleman doing duty for the absent fork by holding the chicken's 'drumsticks!' A lady had to eat of this chicken with a teaspoon after the meat had been cut for her into mouthfuls! One gentleman contrived to explore the interior of a pie, and having, by the most laudable exertions under very trying circumstances, transferred a portion of the contents to his own plate, he fed himself with the corkscrew!

Well, notwithstanding the want of knives and forks at breakfast, the guests of the Chief Engineer and Officers of the Punjab Railway enjoyed themselves not a little. After breakfast, Sir John Lawrence made a characteristic speech, of which I give the substance from memory:—

He wished to return the thanks of the guests to the Chief Engineer and Officers of the Punjab Railway for their hospitable entertainment. The train had conveyed the party to a beautiful—*wild* country! But there was every reasonable hope that this wild country would ere long be transformed into a garden of Eden. The Canal officers would supply the water for irrigation and the Railway trains would convey the produce of the soil to the best markets. Of all the great things that have been done for India, nothing has impressed the minds of the natives so much as have our Railways and Electric Telegraphs, which afford such manifest proofs of our power and scientific knowledge. We should therefore be very thankful to those who have come forward with their capital and sent out officers to construct the Railroads. Some twenty-five years ago, when he was out shooting in the jungles near Delhi, he met a very respectable Zemindar, and asked him what he thought the most wonderful thing in India. The man answered: "I come out of my dwelling and get on the high road; I set off on my journey down-country; and, without once turning to the right hand or to the left, I find myself, in time, at Juggernath. This is most wonderful." What would this man have said about the Railroad! When he was coming up from Calcutta, he observed an Affghan, sick and sorry, lying under a bridge. The man could not say *how* he came there, but he had been travelling from Peshawur to visit a relative in Dacca! This Affghan was put into a Railway carriage and in a few hours transported to the neighbourhood of his destination. The Viceroy concluded by proposing the health of the Chief Engineer and Officers of the Punjab Railway.

This was received with hearty cheers. To it Mr. Harrison, Chief Engineer of the Punjab Railway, responded by expressing his thanks for the honour conferred on himself and his staff. He said he hoped that the entire line to Mooltan would be opened in two or three months.

The company then rose from the tables, resumed their seats in the train, and in a few minutes we were on the way back to Lahore. We reached Nowlucka station in an hour, left the train, entered our own carriages, returned home—and thus ended the ceremony of the official opening of the Mooltan line by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

(From our own Correspondent.)

YOUR readers may no doubt remember, that, after the Crimean War, and during the Mutiny, a portion of the press, and a very large section of the public at home, agreed that the system of promotion by purchase in the army should be abolished, and that in the military, as in other professions, merit alone should be the road to success and to distinction. There can be no doubt that the principle is just. Certainly merit ought to be rewarded; certainly the soldier ought to have it in his power to rise to the highest ranks in the army. Such illustrious soldiers as Bernadotte and Murat, began at the very beginning, and reached the ultimate goal, a throne. But is this the prize to be offered up to the ambition of the soldier, in peaceful times, and in a peaceful country? In war, which is an exceptional time, it is right as well as expedient to elicit the best services of the best men in the army, but how would the system of promotion by merit work in times of peace? That is, in reality, the question for the British public to answer before they consent to any scheme to republicanize the military service.

The Continental nations have large standing armies; Great Britain has not, and I think it would be a most unfortunate thing for England, if it were compelled to tolerate the infliction of such armed legions as are maintained by the military States of the Continent, for the defence of their territory. Our frontiers have other and better guardians. The seas that mark our boundaries prescribe the nature of our defences, our sailors and ships perform the duties which fall to the lot of the standing armies of such countries as France, Austria and Prussia. In peace or in wa[illegible] naval force ought to be maintained at [illegible]st point of efficiency; and so essential ha[illegible] found to our security, that no one has e[illegible]ed of introducing into that service the s[illegible] promotion by purchase. But, in the [illegible] case is different. We do not, on or[illegible]casions, need a large army, and I trust [illegible] may. We are a brave people, but we [illegible] military nation, in the sense in which [illegible] is generally understood. We are strict[illegible]sentially a naval power. The sea is our [illegible] It is the source of our wealth [illegible] greatness; and the army [illegible] as it is, and all important as it [illegible] times become, is for the most part [illegible] to our navy. And if inducements [illegible] held out to the democracy of Great Britain, not only to the artizan and to the brave peasant, but to the far-seeing, enterprizing, pushing, vigorous young men of the middle classes, to enter the army, and aspire to its highest prizes, we must make the prizes of some value. If a brave soldier is promoted from the ranks, he requires more money than his pay, if he would mix on equal terms with his brother officers of the army; and if prepared in time of war to do so, will he be equally ready and willing in times of peace? Would it not as an inevitable consequence lead to the establishment of that which England has always hated, and protested against a large standing army? If the pay of a Cardigan, a De Lacy Evans, or a Sir Hugh Rose, were even ten times as great as it is, I think it impossible that they would have proved in the slightest degree more chivalrous and heroic; or if every soldier who fought during the Mutinies, or in the Crimea, knew that he had a chance of becoming a Field Marshal, I doubt whether he would have fought a whit more gallantly and stubbornly, than he did in those ever memorable campaigns. The British army has often earned the eternal gratitude of the British people; and officers who have bought their Commissions, and soldiers who have had no greater prize in view than promotion to the rank of Serjeant Major, or a home in Chelsea Hospital have fought as well as Bernadotte or Murat. With all my admiration for the army and its gallant deeds, I must confess I should not like it to become in times of peace a profession, and an institution sufficiently lucrative to tempt men from the professions of law, medicine, commerce or literature. Such an army would, we think, be dangerous to the public liberty. At all events, the subject is one requiring earnest and careful consideration, and I shall refer to it again in a future letter.

Not very long ago some of the journals in the North-West Provinces, among them the *Allahabad Observer*, noticed the unpleasant feeling which existed in certain regiments, in consequence of the withholding of compensation due to the men, especially at a time when the engagement of so many men is about to expire. Here is a case in point. In 1863 the 97th Regiment was served out with serge clothing, and the difference in value between serge and cloth clothing was ordered to be paid them. This has not been done, the buttons were the property of the men; but, notwithstanding this, they were sold by auction at the Quarter Master's store, to a native, for thirty rupees. This sum has not been divided among the men. The following song was sung on the boards of the Saugor theatre by one of the 97th men, dressed in a suit of "compensation," in which he details his and his comrades grievances:—

"INDIAN COMPENSATION FOR CLOTHING."

AIR:—"GUY FAWKES."

When first I took the bob, my boys,
To serve the British nation;
I never thought I should complain,
Or sing this lamentation;
I've serv'd old England ten good years,
Best part on foreign station;
Believing that, when going away,
I'd get my "*Compensation!*"

My confidence dissolves like sand,
My heart is fill'd with loathing;
The order's gone throughout the land,
For extra khakee clothing;
I fancy that I swore a bit,
Through downright sheer vexation;
When they told me that an extra kit
I'd get as "*Compensation!*"

There are "khakee" coats, and trowsers, too,
At four fourteen, a suit, sirs;
And needles, thread, socks, white and blue,
With blacking for your boots, sirs!
A dozen brushes, knives and forks,
And spoons, all in rotation;
And shirts at two rupees a-piece,
You may take as "*Compensation!*"

Whatever now will India do,
In this great demand for tailors,
They say they're coming from Hong-Kong,
And Bangalore as tailors.
From Rawul Pindee and Bombay,
They're crowding every station,
And forty thousand from Jericho,
To sew our "*Compensation.*"

The man that bought the contract here,
They say was open hearted;
And gave the tailors all a feed,
Before the work they started;
He gave them all a glorious "swig,"
And then in exultation,
They say, he danced an Irish jig
In a suit of "*Compensation!*"

There are country lads and townsmen, too,
That might p'rhaps join the army;
Recruiting serjeants at each fair,
Will ply them well with blarney;
"Your corps, my boy's, in India, sure,
"Ah! that's a glorious station;
"You won't wear half your clothing out,
"And they'll give you *Compensation!*"

The men who're going home this year,
And have their term completed;
The news will spread amongst their friends,
In India how we're treated;
The would-be soldier then will pause,
Ere he leaves his situation,
When he hears the proper version of
Our Indian "*Compensation!*"

What I shall do with all this stuff
I'm blowed if I do know, sirs;
An English kit sure is enough
For those that homeward go, sirs;
You can swap them for togs, they say,
And that's poor consolation,
For the tribe of Judah won't give much
For a suit of "*Compensation!*"

'Tis no use snarling any more,
My growl is nearly ended;
'Tis useless scratching at a sore,
That never will be mended!
To old England soon, I'm off, my boys,
From this land of tribulation,
This home of Thugs, bad spuds and bugs,
And delusive "*Compensation!*"

The roster of Indian Reliefs, as published in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, has lately been much discussed in military circles. The principle has been for the first time adopted of counting previous service abroad as a claim to early relief. Thus the regiments who after being but a short time home from the Crimea, or from long Colonial service, were sent out at the time of the mutiny, are held to have a better claim than others who may have gone to India a little time before them, but who had their full term of Colonial service. As this new roster will have interest for many of your readers, I abridge it from Dr. Russell's paper.

Roster of Regiments to be relieved from India.

Regiments	Went on Foreign Service.	Year of probable return home.
48th	February 1853	1864.
71st	March ,,	
52nd	June ,,	
81st	July ,,	
28th	February 1854	
89th	April 1854	1865.
27th	July ,,	
60th	August 1857	
44th	,, ,,	
72nd	,, ,,	
54th	,, ,,	
56th	,, ,,	
1/18th	November ,,	
80th	July 1856	
91st	December 1854	1866.
1/20th	August 1857	
98th	October ,,	
51st	,, ,,	
34th	August ,,	
94th	December 1858	
2/R. Brigade	August 1857	1867.
42nd	,, ,,	
35th	July 1854	
46th	October ,,	
33rd	February 1857	1868.
90th	April ,,	
82nd	May ,,	
1/4th	,, ,,	
1/23rd	June 1857	1869.
93rd	June ,,	
77th	,, ,,	
95th	,, ,,	
88th	July ,,	
1/7th	July 1857	1870.
1/1st	,, ,,	
1/19th	,, ,,	
79th	,, ,,	
38th	August ,,	
97th	,, ,,	
3rd R. Brigade	July 1857	1871.
3/60th	,, ,,	

It will be seen from this that the position on the roster for relief does not at all depend upon the time of departure for India. The 66th, 44th, 54th, 56th, and 72nd and other regiments were but a short time in England and their previous service is equitably taken into account in arranging these reliefs: nothing has been yet settled as to the position for Home service which the new regiments of cavalry and infantry will hold, but the present probability is that they will not go to England for some time.

The last mail announces the death of no less than four general officers. Lieutenant General Edward Byam, Colonel of the 18th Hussars; Lieutenant General J. W. Leith, Colonel of the Buffs; Major General A. L. Crawford, Royal Artillery; and Major General Edward Vicars, Royal Engineers—the two latter officers were on the retired list. General Byam had seen much hard service in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. General Leith's services were chiefly in India, his elder brother died a General Officer of the Bengal Artillery. These casualties promote Colonels Guy, late of the 5th Fusiliers, and Seymour, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to Major General. The senior Colonel on the list now is Colonel Charles Steuart, late of the 14th Hussars. The vacant Colonelcies will be given in all probability to Sir Charles MacDonnell, the senior cavalry general and Sir Charles Van Straubenzie as he formerly commanded the Buffs. There is little doubt, but that our next Commander-in-Chief will be Sir Robert Napier. One of the last acts of Sir Hugh Rose, has been to get a commission by purchase for Mr. H. V. Chick, son of Mr. Chick, late Editor of the *Allahabad Observer* and *Oude Gazette*. Mr. Chick is gazetted to the 76th Regiment at Madras.

The death of poor Captain Speke has taken every one by surprise. I saw him some years ago when he had just returned to Nainee Tal from a tour to the snowy range; he belonged to the late 46th Bengal N. I. and even there was known among the sepoys to be a good *shikari*.

The exchanges and promotions in the *War Office Gazette* of the 13th September are not very extensive. Colonel Butt, who has long served in the 79th Highlanders, exchanged for home service to the County Down Regiment, 86th, with Colonel Best, who saw most of his service with the 10th in this country. In the 70th Lieutenant M'Pherson retires. This officer was promoted to an ensigncy from Serjeant Major of the 93rd Highlanders, and he leaves the army to settle in New Zealand where he is serving. In the 83rd Captain Lawrence Mackenzie, late of the 14th Hussars, retires, promoting Lieutenant Murphy and Ensign Bridger. This officer formerly belonged to the Sussex militia. In my last letter of gossip on the household troops, I forgot to say that the horses of the household cavalry are all bred on purpose for them in Yorkshire, the allowance paid by Government is £60, and Mr. Anderson of Piccadilly is the remount agent to the three corps. The colts and young horses join the corps at three years old, and they are at once put in the young horse stables, and a man told off to each horse, who has to break it in himself for his own use. These young horses are generally two years before they join the ranks.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 24th October.

NOTHING can be more vague and inaccurate than the ideas prevailing and the statements made regarding the navigation of the River Godavery. Even Mr. Temple's able report on the River Godavery and its feeders, their navigable capabilities, the resources and trade of the adjacent countries and the projected navigation works, does not throw much light on the subject. Lately Sir Charles Wood has taken it under his special patronage, with the hazy impression that somehow the opening of its navigation will supply all Lancashire with cotton, and Manchester men believe him though not up to the point of subscribing capital. Mr. Kennaird, always benevolent and always misinformed on Indian subjects, in the late session, when discussing Sir Charles Wood's financial statement, confounded the remarkable results obtained by Sir Arthur Cotton's weir for purposes of irrigation at the mouth of the Godavery, with Captain Haig's works for navigation in its channel. Sir Charles Trevelyan visited the districts of the Godavery and Kistna in 1859, but not during the rainy season when above a satisfactory opinion can be formed. Sir W. Denison made a pleasure excursion to the mouth of the Godavery, accompanied by Sir Arthur Cotton, but all that he did was to shoot a few snipe and then return, afraid of the heat. Sir William as most of your readers perhaps know is a Colonel in the Royal Engineers, and Sir Arthur Cotton belongs to the same corps. Lord Canning was about to start for the spot when his Countess died, and even had he visited the river, the rainy season had passed away, so that he could not have arrived at any satisfactory conclusion. But as there is no doubt of the ability and zeal of Captain Haig, the projector, as there is a belief that the Godavery once open will create cotton somehow, as Lord Shaftesbury and a large party are eager advocates of Water *versus* Railways, the Government of India sanctioned an expenditure of fifty thousand pounds for works which are estimated to cost about three hundred thousand. Money has been spent and the works have been going on for some years. The public as well as the Government want to know the truth. Most opportunely the visit of Mr. Temple during the rainy season of 1862 enables him to give a very interesting report on the progress of the works.

The Central Provinces may be roughly described as the table-land of Central India, shut in on all sides from communication with the outward world, and themselves destitute of internal roads. Yet they are the second best cotton field in India, and ten years hence under Mr. Temple's *regime* will probably be the best. Forty years ago their cotton produce was double what it is now, and up to thirty years ago all used to find its way to the Bay of Bengal towards Poona and Musulipatam, by the River Mahanuddy and over a road the bridges of which alone now remain like ancient ruins in dense forests to tell of a fresh civilization. The road was never repaired, and so the cotton began to be exported in pretty equal proportions by Nagpore and Mirzapore down the Ganges to Calcutta, a distance of a thousand miles; and up the sloping table land to the head of the Bombay Ghauts, whence it was precipitated down to the sea a distance of about five hundred miles. The cotton exported from your port goes to England, whereas the cotton sent *via* Mirzapore, if not consumed by the Bengallees who can grow richer crops, passes through Calcutta to China and the Straits. The cotton is sent chiefly in carts, a load of five *bojahs*, each consisting of two bales weighing three hundred pounds together, costing to Mirzapore Rs. 50 and to Bombay Rs. 70. Starting from the great mart of Hinghunghat a cart can reach Mirzapore in about forty days and Bombay fifty days. Only when carriage fails, and they are chiefly Madrassees engaged at Kamptee—are the wasteful pack bullocks used. The cotton is sown in two crops, just after the first fall of rain and just before the heat, in June and September, and is ready for export by March. Then a rush is made for carriage to the coast before the next rains set in. From three to six millions of pounds of cotton are every year sold at the Hinghunghat mart. The greatest market of all is Oomrawuttee, and between that place, Nagpore, and Hinghunghat horse expresses fly after the arrival of each mail steamer at Bombay, the business being quite large enough at all times to support a line of telegraph. Such is the information I obtained from the largest cotton merchant in Nagpore. Not a pound of cotton has ever been sent down the Godavery. Now Hinghunghat, which is the great mart of the southern districts of Nagpore, is only eighteen miles above that point to the Wurdah, the main branch of the Godavery up to which Captain Haig purposes to open the navigation. Let us see what his plans are. At this point there are falls in the Wurdah, and below them is the village of Chubmundur, 445 miles from the Bay of Bengal. Here then we start, and, aided by Mr. Temple's report, sail down to the sea. The party lash a raft on two canoes and put thereon a shed to shelter them from the pitiless rain which has been falling now for six weeks, for it is the end of July. The river is two feet above its dry weather bank, and the raft draws only one foot of water, yet they have to be dragged by main force down stream over rocks and shoals, and although the heavy rain swells the river we make only thirty miles in twenty hours. At last they reach Saligoun at the head of the third of Dewulamarry barrier of rock which extends down for thirty miles. Round these thirty miles, as at Louisville on the Ohio, Captain Haig proposes to cut a lateral canal, but meanwhile has begun a tramway, on to which goods must be put, and again shipped at Mogelee, at the foot of the barrier, 120 miles below Chubmundur, the head of the proposed navigation. Here there is a small steamer which conveyed the party past Sironcha, where the second great affluent, the Prenheta, falls into the Godavery, they steam for eighty-five miles in seven and a half hours to Pilmellah at the head of the second or Enchampally barrier. Here Mr. Temple landed and proceeded by tramway in six and a half hours to Daodulah at the foot of the barrier which consists of eighteen miles of rock. Here the river widens out to three-quarters of a mile like the Hooghly at Calcutta, and a little blasting has improved the navigation. After seventy miles steaming in another boat they came to Damoogoodium, at the head of the first or Sinteral barrier, where Captain Haig has his head-quarters. Here are works going on for an anicut or weir to collect the water so as to fill a proposed canal round the barrier which extends for fifteen miles. Meanwhile as in the case of the other two barriers there is a tramway, which goes to Budrachulum at the foot of the barrier, whence the *Arthur Cotton* sails 105 miles to Dowlaisharam from whence there is a canal thirty-two miles long to Coconada on the coast, where one of the Burmah Company's steamers take the traveller either to Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay. What is the practical deduction from all this? Even were the lateral canals made round these three rocky barriers which extend sixty-three miles in all out of four hundred and forty-five, the navigation would be open only *four* months in the year and not *nine* as Captain Haig asserts in the Parliamentary Blue Book. Convinced of this, as well as of the expense and delay in the proposed construction of the works, our official guide wisely recommends that all attempts to overcome the third or highest barrier and the navigation above it to the falls of Chubmundur be given up. Thus the navigation will reach Magdu at the foot of the Dewulamarry barrier, 325 miles from Coconada. I ask then, will a four months' navigation—beginning on 20th June say—be of any use in the transit of cotton? The G. I. P. Railway in three years will drain these provinces in two lines, one meeting the Calcutta line at Jubbulpoor on the north, and the other piercing the centre through Oomrawuttee, the chief mart, to Nagpore. The most easterly cotton town is Chandah, and that is not far from Nagpore, and very probably hereafter be quited with it by a tramway. But, other things being equal, even if it were both cheaper and speedier to send cotton down the Godavery to Coconada where there is a bad coast, and all cargo must be put on board as at Madras through a worse surf, will the four months from June to October that the navigation is open, suit the cotton crop? Most certainly not, say I. That crop is ready the beginning of March. Were a road made from Chandah to Mogelee it would reach the Godavery by bullock train in two days, but the river does not rise till the end of June. What is to be done with the cotton meanwhile? Is it to rot or be plundered at the river bank, the capital it represents wasting, when the railway could take it to your city almost as cheaply, and enable it to be sold in Liverpool before it could have left Coconada by the western route? I am reasoning, be it remembered, on the most favourable supposition that the two canals are made round the Enchampally and Siteral barriers. If there are to be tramways only, not a merchant will consent to such frequent breaking of bulk; so that it seems clear that for cotton transit, or for what may be called imperial purposes, the Godavery is hopeless.

But not so for the local advantages to these provinces, as the management of the works has been entrusted to the Chief Commissioner. True, at present, the population is scanty and jungle abounds, while we are even more anxious for the opening of the navigation of the Mahanuddy, for that would benefit Chota Nagpore and Sumbulpore, and restore to Orissa its pristine glories. But good government in this country always brings prosperity, and twenty lacs will be well spent on two short canals which will not only create a local trade, but prepare what is now called the valley of the Godavery for a great future before them.

In the way of news I have not much to tell you, more especially as all the heads of offices are preparing to start on their respective cold weather tours. Mr. Temple has not yet returned from his trip to your Presidency, and Mr. Campbell, Judicial Commissioner, is up at Chinwarrah from whence he visits Nimar. Captain Mackenzie, Commissioner of the Nurbudda Division, has also gone towards Nimar, whilst the Commissioner of Jubbulpore, Colonel Spence, goes towards Saugor. There have been some changes in the Public Works Department, Captain Prior, ex-Engineer of Kamptee, goes to Nagpore as Controller and Examiner of Accounts, Major Saunders relieving Captain Prior. Mr. Crommelin is to be First Assistant to Chief Engineer and Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the P. W. D. Lieutenant Angelo, Assistant Engineer, Eastern Road, is appointed Second Assistant to Chief Engineer. Mr Wyllie, of your service, is expected daily to take up the duties of Assistant Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

The finding of the Court Martial on Captain L. R. Philips, of the 36th M. N. I., has been fatal to that officer's Commission, he having been cashiered. The case is the more destressing as he has a wife and large family, now left totally unprovided for, but the officers of his corps have made up a purse of Rs. 2,000 for Mrs. Philips to enable her to go home. You will no doubt publish the Court Martial, which is an unusual one of forgery. The Dusserah holidays were kept here for three days, and we have the same number of holidays next week for the Dewallee.

The deduction about to be made from the salaries of the clerks in the several offices of these provinces is causing a great deal of silent sorrow and indignation against Government employ.

FOREST RANGER.

DELHI, 24th October.

WE have had one pic-nic and two archery meetings lately. The first was capital—all sorts of croquet and Aunt Sallys. I cannot say much for the latter, for the arrows have flown as shy of the mark, as Cupid's darts have, with one exception, failed to pierce the heart. Of this exception I shall say no more than that there is more silly infatuation in it, than anything like love, and even as the course of true love has never yet ran smooth, I do not think anything will come of the "match," regarding which there has been no little scandal, in particular that of the frustration by the young lady's mother of a rather well-devised plan of elopement. Society, however, is not likely to benefit by it. In speaking of the picnic as "capital," I should have observed, that it was marked by an incident as melancholy, as it was shocking to behold and frightful to contemplate. The place of rendezvous was the far-famed Kootub. The road leading to it from the city is lined on both sides by prodigious ruins. About midway there is a very large and most beautiful mausoleum called Sufter Jung. Before the mutiny this place was used as a school for the youth of the neighbourhood, and where, also, might have been seen groups of morally looking Koran-readers squatted on the upper pavement. Below this pavement are two or three marble tombs, and several dungeon-like compartments. Few of our countrymen pass on to the Kootub without taking a look into the Sufter Jung, with its fine gardens, and which must also be remembered as the place where Hodgson made prisoners, and shot some half dozen of the ex-King's sons. Well, on our way to the Kootub, nothing must do a few ladies but to go into the Sufter Jung. After a fair inspection of the place, they descended to the lower apartment and here, in a niche, horrible to tell, was found by the accidental removal of a tattee a lot of bones, evidently the remains of a body, with the remains of what once appears to have been a hat or bonnet, a lady's shoe, and a dirty piece of cloth, which on closer examination was found to be fine muslin. The thought rapidly flashed across the minds of the visitors that these must be the relics of some unfortunate woman, English or Eurasian, who probably being on a visit to the same spot, or was dragged into it at the time of the massacre, was mercilessly slaughtered, and her body left there to rot a sacrifice to their shrine. We could obtain no information from the natives. We, however, brought away the bones, but as the chaplain could discover nothing in them belonging to a Christian, they had not a Christian burial.

There is not much going on in the city. The Mahomedans are looking up again. They frown at Europeans, or Europeans fancy they do so. Cooper is much missed here. He is certainly the smartest officer in the Punjab Commission. He not only conciliated the natives, but kept them down. You will remember that John Gilpin immortalized him in Parliament. I continue to hear of disturbances in Rajpootana, where all the chiefs are armed to the teeth. Who can say what would be the effect of an explosion of so much combustible material in our own dominions, especially at the present juncture, when we have the picnic of Bhootan on hand.

Apropos, there is a very capital article in the *Mofussilite* on the subject. It reminds me of the days when Birch, Courtnay, and Mansfield contributed, and there was a concentration of talent, which formed the galaxy of Anglo-Saxon literature. The writer has, however, omitted to add what I can easily supply. I was much opposed to the expedition at first, but I think the public is justified in reposing confidence in the measures of Sir John Lawrence. I now heartily second these in regard to Bhootan. We must punish those who defy us, or we have no power. I tell you, on the best possible authority, that Sir John has not approved of the conduct of Mr. Eden, but it is a policy which must be carried out to countenance, rather not disgrace him all at once. Besides the chastisement of Bhootan involves a lesson to Nepaul and Thibet. There is no government in Bhootan. It is common to hear of the Dhurm Deb government spoken of as if it were an absolute ruling power. As far as anything of the composition of the government is known, it is this. First, there is the spiritual ruler, or Dhurma Raja: he is supposed to be an incarnation of Budh. He died last year in Thibet, whither he had fled for protection from the Deb Raja. And the incarnation is not expected to reappear for the next three years, so that the war may be ended. Next there is the Deb Raja who is chosen from among the chief officers of the country, and who is supposed to vacate the government after three years. He may not be in power when we enter the country. In practice, however, he holds office now as long as he has power to do so. It is not uncommon for three or four designing adventurers to organize a rebellion and place one of their number on the throne, the rest forming his council. They agree among themselves that after a certain number of years the reigning man shall resign in favour of the next confederate on the roster. Below the Deb and Dhurma Rajas are two councils, one spiritual, one secular. The spiritual council is composed of twelve Budhist Murks; the secular consists of six Zimpes. Subordinate to the Debs are two Lieut[illegible]ernors, the Para, Pilo, or Penlow, or the [illegible], Pilo, or Penlow; the former has the management of the country west of the Tchinchoo River, the latter of the country east towards Assam. Each of these Penlows has under him six Soubahs or Commissioners of divisions, and these Soubahs on the frontier are the main cause of all the late misunderstandings. What we have to do now is to make our power felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Dusserah has passed off very quietly. This Hindoo, and the Mahomedan Mohurrum are two of the noisiest festivals in India. The Pontoon bridge at Agra has been made over to the Municipal Commissioners of that city for a term of three years; and, as a sign of the times, the latter, to begin well, have done away with the obnoxious taxes that government had lately commenced to levy on all crossers of the bridge. Imagine a person having to pay, as we have at present to do at the Cawnpore bridge, rupees two for a four-wheeled conveyance, and one rupee for a two-wheeled one, eight annas for a horse, and nine pies for a tattoo. It is to be hoped, however, that the railway will ere long give us permanent, pucca bridges, not only over the Jumna at Allahabad, Delhi, and Agra, but over the Ganges at Cawnpore and Futteyghur also. The Chief Engineer of the railway works has lately been in Delhi, and whilst here his attention was directed to the centre pier of the Jumna bridge, which seems to have been making very slow and unsatisfactory progress towards completion. There is something amiss, I am told, with the sinking of the foundation, to which the District Engineer has received something like a wigging. Otherwise the works are all progressing very fast. Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Governor General. Mr. Parry, of the Delhi Bank, it appears, proposed the illumination of the city on the occasion of His Excellency passing through it; but upon some one objecting to the funds of the Municipality being used for such a purpose, and suggesting that the Bank, whose spirited Manager had made the proposition, should stand the cost, the idea vanished like a dream. I do not think anything will be done after all, and this will be a compliment most acceptable of all to a man like Sir John Lawrence. The newly-created honorary Magistrates are not giving satisfaction. The greater number of them have too many personal interests to subserve in the city to be wholly just and impartial; and it certainly was a mistake to appoint so many of them who are so closely connected with the local Bank. The opinion seems to be, indeed, that it was their banking influence which got them the "distinction." The continued want of rain increases the apprehension of a famine. This would be a terrible calamity so shortly after the last visitation, the effects of which have hardly yet been obliterated.

BOMBAY.

MR. C. GONNE took charge of his office as Secretary to Government in the Political, Educational, and Secret Departments from the 28th instant.

THE services of Lieutenant H. W. Soubridge, appointed to do duty with the Bhopal Levy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

IT is stated that the employes in the Commercial Bank presented a gold snuff-box, worth one thousand rupees, to Mr. Angus before his departure to England.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by His Highness Mahomed Yoosuf Ali Khan Bahadoor, K. S. I., Nawab of Rampore, of the office of member of the Governor General's Council for making Laws and Regulations.

WE hear on reliable authority that Mr. William Crawford, Senior Magistrate of Police at Bombay, will not return to India, and that Mr. Norman Washington Oliver, who acts for him, will shortly be confirmed in the appointment.

IT is stated by a vernacular contemporary that Mr. Hormusjee Bapoojee Viccajee, Sub-Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department, has been appointed Secretary to the "Cooria Spinning and Weaving Company" at Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT of a vernacular contemporary states that the Hon'ble Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy has made a present of books worth Rs. 200 to the Native General Library at Belgaum, and Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama has also presented a donation of Rs. 100 to the same institution.

WE understand that the Local Government have written to the Government of India asking them to sanction the appointment of a Fourth Magistrate for the Town and Island of Bombay. It remains to be seen whether the Supreme Government will sanction the appointment or bring some frivolous objection.

INTIMATION having been received from the Marine Department that the steam ship *Coromandel*, advertised to leave this for Aden on the 1st proximo, is not expected to reach Aden until the 15th in consequence of a change of route *via* Kurrachee, letters and papers sent by her will not in consequence be in time for the Calcutta mail steamer which is due there on the 11th idem.

THE B. C. and B. S. N. Co. will, until further notice, despatch steamers to the Malabar Coast on the 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, touching at the intermediate ports between Bombay and Calicut. Mails will be made up for those stations, and despatched on those dates at 4 P.M. When there are 31 days in the month and the 30th falls on Sunday the steamer will start on the 31st.

THE BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.—The Club opened the season on Wednesday last, and in the evening celebrated the event with a dinner at which the Hon. H. L. Anderson presided, Mr. N. [illegible] Oliver occupying the vice-chair. Nearly seventy gentlemen sat down to dinner which was altogether a first-rate affair. We believe that it is the intention of the Club to challenge the Madras eleven who beat the Calcutta eleven at the Metropolitan [illegible] last season. If this challenge is accepted it will [illegible] city less create great excitement, and will give [illegible] doubt- [illegible] new impetus to the manly game in Bombay.

DIVALI HOLIDAYS.—Yesterday was a great holiday among Hindoos. This day is called Divali (from Dapavali, Sanscrit, signifying a row of lamps, and is celebrated in honour of the goddess Kali. The festival, however, seems to be more peculiarly consecrated to Lakshmi, or the goddess of prosperity. The Divali means the feast of illumination, or ranges of light. It is celebrated for a period of five days, during which houses are cleaned, whitewashed and illuminated; a quadrangular floor is made in the front of the house, and painted with different colored powders, it is called *Ranguli*. The Divali commences from the 28th day of Ashvin vad—this day is denominated *Dhantraydashi*. The 29th is *Narsinhachaturdashi*. The 30th *Amvasha*, the last day of the moon, is the day of Sarashvati, the goddess of learning and wealth. This day all the merchants close their accounts. New journals, ledgers, and day-books are brought and worshipped through a Brahmin priest, new entries are made in the account books, clerks are sent to different shops with rupees to credit on their names, on this auspicious evening.

THE CHUTTERSINGEE MURDER CASE.—Mr. C. R. Ovans, First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, was engaged on Thursday last in investigating the Chuttersingee murder case. The prisoners are Khoochaba bin Khundoo, Hurree Geesaree (the uncle of the deceased) and Rama bin Khundoo Gowlee (brother of the first prisoner). It appears from the statement first made before the police that prisoner Koosha bin Khundoo committed this atrocious murder. As we stated in our last issue a sword, &c., was found buried near Chuttersingee, and now from the confession of the second and third prisoners it appears that one silver "tora" was found in the river wrapped up in one of the sleeves of a waistcoat worn by the first prisoner and a "goape" or gold neck ornament was found in the talimkhana belonging to Koonjeer in Suddasew Pait. We suspend further remarks until the investigation before the Magistrate is concluded.—*Poona Observer.*

THE extraordinary excitement into which the people of the United States were thrown by the successful (though temporary) establishment of telegraphic communication between the Western Continent and Great Britain, attracted a good deal of attention at the time, and has since been frequently made the subject of remark. Englishmen got a new view of the American character, and were at a loss to explain an excitement so general and so intense in connection with an event so slightly affecting the every-day interests of the majority of the community. The jubilations were certainly extravagant, though not more unreasonable than those to which many a nation has abandoned itself on receiving the news of some great victory achieved by its forces. Well, they were extravagant; childish, if you please. But what shall we say of the fact that there is telegraphic communication established between England and India, and so absolutely unconcerned are we that weeks go by, and months threaten to go and come, without the transmission of a single message? There is a line of telegraph to Teheran; another to St. Petersburg; another to London; and yet this brightest jewel in the crown of Great Britain makes not the slighest sign, and declines to pay the expense of obtaining direct intelligence from the banks of the Thames. It might cost one or two hundred rupees.—*Bombay Guardian.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—While it is confidently expected that like last year our worthy Governor His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere will direct that Wednesday the 9th proximo be observed as a public holiday in honour of the Birthday anniversary of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, I trust that it will not be deemed out of place to suggest to the millionaires of this Presidency, that in order to commemorate the day a subscription be raised for the display of *Fireworks* on a grand scale on the Esplanade. We have now amongst us a clever Pyrotechnist, whose unquestionable capabilities in that art few have as yet had an opportunity of witnessing. Well may it be said that the Fireworks of the other night at Mr. Premchund Roychund's were a perfect success,—and I for one can safely add that never was it excelled on this side of India. To enable the public then to enjoy a rich treat which might surely be got up at no very considerable expense, it is to be hoped that some loyal subjects will at once come forward, and from the abundance of their wealth aid towards an undertaking worthy of being carried out on so auspicious an occasion for more reasons than one.

LOYALTY.

Bombay, 29th October.

THE HONOURABLE MICHAEL SCOTT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—As one of those who have found occasion to take up the pen against the "Back Bay Job," and to see in some of the workings of that "Job" much to condemn, I may be included amongst the number of whom the *Times of India* so wrathfully pronounces the judgment, "foul abusers of Mr. Scott."

Said you "foul" Sir? I write with cleaner hands and a heart more honest than that of his eulogist. The dust of "Back Bay" cleaveth not to me.

Two generations of Editors of the *Times of India* have been fattened by the bounty of the Honourable gentleman, and with the batter still fresh on the lip the paid panegyrist dare[illegible] another "foul."

And was this half colu[illegible]twaddle all that could be got up as a friendship[illegible]? Beginning with his bags of rupees and [illegible] farewell concerts and stomach stuffings, I[illegible] was it dutiful to snuff a man of M[illegible] calibre out in that wretched manner? [illegible] nothing be said in his praise before he became a Councillor and a man of wealth? The gratitude for heavy favours should have purchased more than this. That he was wealthy, that he had friends, and that he was feted and feasted and sky rocketed: is this all that could be said? The praise is ridiculous, is tame, is dishonest.

If I may be classed among Mr. Scott's "abusers," hear what I can honestly say of him: Not to his face, not for favour, affection, or reward, for I asked nothing, hoped for nothing, received nothing, nay, would have refused anything from him. I can go back to a dozen years ago, and can remember him the honest hard-working office man, affable, gentlemanly, and straightforward, never thinking how two and two might make five. I have seen him, while yet Gavin Steel was undergoing the "charcoal process," amongst the Flemings, less wealthy perhaps than they, but more pushing; guiding with his bright judgment more giddy heads than his own. I have watched him resolutely laying his shoulder to the heavy wheel of Ritchie, Steuart & Co. and raising the name to a first class position. I have jostled about near him among new concerns, which in the feebleness of infancy required support, advice, caution, and care; schemes calculated to benefit commerce generally though "Ritchie, Steuart" was not in possession of the lion's share, and there Michael Scott was the master mind, the lever power. It has been my privilege to see him tender-hearted, Christian-like, relieving suffering, condescending to the low estate of the humble poor, "doing good by stealth and blushing to find it fame." The stamp of benevolence was on him then; it's on him still, thank God! To give or get employment, to open his purse-strings wide, to melt with true pious charity, when he was a poor man himself, were virtues of clear and unmistakeable endurance in his bosom, and they linger there still.

Happy days to conscience and to peace, when, unknown to fame and uncourted by riches, he showed his rare qualities of a faithful servant, a kind master, a true friend, a benevolent Christian, a clear-headed merchant, and an honest man. No doubt riches and honours sit more lightly on him than on most men, for they have not yet taken the ring of the true metal out of him, and I can honestly and in all sincerity pray that he may long be spared to adorn his high position, and to act upon the truth with recurring and increasing force, that "to bless is to be blessed."

29th October. Q.

MADRAS.

THE Bell Ringers were very unfortunate with their last performance at Banqueting hall, on account of the inclemency of the weather. Only thirty or forty persons attended the Hall on Monday last, and the Ringers only performed twice and retired intimating to the audience that their money would be returned at the door. They will do well to postpone their performance for a few days, to allow the weather clearing up a little. We are glad to learn that His Highness the Rajah of Mysore gave the Bell Ringers a warm reception by presenting them with, Rs. 2,500, irrespective of some Cashmere shawls Rings, &c. It is well known that His Highness is the most liberal hearted prince in Southern India, and we need not enlarge on the subject of his liberality here. The performance to be given this evening by the Bell Ringers is for the relief of the sufferers by the late Cyclone in Calcutta. A performance will be given at Putcheappa's to-morrow evening.—*Standard, Oct.* 21.

SIND.

THE SIND FRONTIER.—Mahomed Ameen Khan, the Candahar chief, has refused to proceed to Cabool for the purpose of paying his respects to the Ameer Shere Ali, this has been caused by the treacherous conduct of the latter towards his brother Afzul Khan. The Candahar chief is prepared to resist any efforts the Ameer may make to enforce his submission, troops are being collected at Candahar, and the place itself strengthened, the chief has a manufactory of arms, and turns out very excellent imitations of the Enfield rifles. The Ameer will doubtless when at leisure, send a force or proceed himself against Candahar. A strong suspicion exists that the rebellious chief is instigated to resist the Ameer by Persia, who would take advantage of any disturbance to repossess herself of Herat. Although nothing is likely to occur which would call for the interference of the British, yet the continuance of disorder and anarchy in Central Asia causes great disturbance in trade. Our great aim ought to be to maintain friendly relations with the Beloogh tribes on our Frontier, and by a liberal policy to enlist their efforts to keep clear our lines of communication with Central Asia.

Colonel Green is still away, and I hear that the whole of the Boogtee chiefs have come to him to beg forgiveness for their some what suspicious conduct during the past year; he is too well acquainted with the [illegible] character of these people to put faith in any [illegible] promises of future good conduct, and [illegible] trusts more to the activity and vigilance [illegible] his outposts which have been now advanced to positions which will render any attempts at looting a very dangerous pastime. Many of the young officers from the stations have been on leave and made sad havoc amongst the duck and snipe.—*Our Paper, Oct.* 21.

THE MONEY-MARKET.

(From the Saturday Review.)

THE last movement of the Bank of England, and the alternations of depression and recovery which have since occurred, are a fresh confirmation of the opinion, which has been steadily gaining ground of late years, that the supposed influence of political causes has much less to do with the course of the Money-market than the direct operation of the immediate commercial demand for money. At no time since the commencement of 1863 has there been so entire an absence of political uneasiness as at present. Poland and Denmark no longer remain as possible occasions of war; and, however small may be the credit with which we emerged from the threatened complications, the escape from a European war is not the less grateful to the feelings of men of business. The constant danger, too, of becoming embroiled in the American quarrel has gradually diminished, and even the approach of the Presidential election has failed as yet to swell the torrent of American vituperation to more than its averge force and volume. The anticipations of peace, which have been strengthened by the reunion of the Democratic party, may, indeed, suggest to timorous minds the possibility of an aggression on Canada, as a means of employing an army which it may prove equally difficult to disband or to pay, when once a treaty of peace shall have been signed. But these are very remote fears, and if the position of the American contest has had any effect upon our market, it will be safer to ascribe it to the dread of a crisis consequent on the renewal of trade rather than to any risk of a rupture between the Governments. Yet, in spite of the more than usual tranquillity which may be fairly counted on, the Bank of England has been compelled to raise the rate of discount, which a week or two ago was almost universally thought to be about to fall. A charge of 9 per cent. for accommodation is no doubt very formidable to a large class of traders, who rely upon unlimited discounts at a moderate rate, but there is nothing in it to cause any national alarm so long as the market is found to answer the helm readily, and respond to higher prices by a more contracted demand. Up to the present time, this year has been remarkable for the efficiency of the control which the law of demand and supply has exercised over the market. Every variation in the prevailing rate of interest has almost immediately produced its natural effect; partly because the Bank has followed more closely than ever the fluctuations in the ebb and flow of bullion, and partly also, it may be hoped, because the prevalence of a more sensible view of the causes and effects of a stringent market has diminished the risk of senseless panic—the one evil with which the soundest commercial policy is unable to grapple.

The recent addition to the Bank rate was sufficiently unexpected to cause some excitement, and the rebound which succeeded it was somewhat too marked not to show an unusual sensibility to favourable or unfavourable influences; but the scarcity of money can be so easily traced to its real causes that there is little room for exaggerated alarm. At this moment the cotton trade has so far recovered as to reach two-thirds of its maximum production, and, as the price of the raw material has been enhanced fourfold, this single branch of industry must be absorbing two or three times its former share of the commercial capital of the country. Every month the Board of Trade returns show an enormous increase in the aggregate export trade, and it is not surprising that the demand for money should increase in proportion to the amount of business which the country is carrying on. Simultaneously with this growth of demand, there has occurred a corresponding abstraction of capital available for the supply of ordinary trade. Not only have a multitude of new companies claimed an inordinate share of the common fund, but the constant temptation to divert the flow of capital into a speculative direction has been vastly increased by the establishment of gigantic financial associations whose whole business it is to find fresh outlets for the investment of the superfluous cash which is always supposed to exist in the market of London. The same capital which starts a bank in every colonial town, and relieves the distress of the defaulting Minister of a repudiating State, can no more continue to feed the legitimate commerce of the country than a river can flow in undiminished volume when its stream has been tapped for a mill or a canal. It would be treason to Free Trade to join in the denunciations sometimes heaped upon these new concerns. They have the same right to ask for the use of the floating wealth which is seeking investment as the owner of a factory or the head of a commercial firm; and, what is more to the purpose, they are tolerably sure to obtain what they require as long as they are able to pay dividends in excess of ordinary profits. It is true, no doubt that the speculative disposition of Englishmen was strong enough to dispense with the special stimulants which were originally devised to glorify the French Empire by the development of commercial activity and organization. Probably we could have done as well without any imitation of the Credit Mobilier; but if the principles of our whole commercial policy are worth anything, we are bound to believe that the only way of directing money into the most profitable channel is to leave its owners to employ it as they please, even though they may choose the tempting dividends and corresponding hazards of a financial company. The true way of counteracting any excessive tendency in this direction is for trade to bid higher in the competition with its formidable rivals; and this is, in fact, what it is doing now that the rate of interest has reached a point sufficient to attract the capital which, in less eager times, was forced to seek more speculative investments. It is always possible, of course, that the diversion of wealth caused by the new companies may straiten the hands of our manufacturers and merchants, but the mischief, if met calmly and prudently, is certain to right itself in the end, and probably with more facility than alarmists are disposed to expect. One very satisfactory symptom of late has been the marked caution with which the Joint-Stock Banks have been conducting their operations. The steady absorption of the old private banks into the joint-stock system has been regarded with a measure of not unreasonable anxiety. It is undeniable that the banking Companies do a faster kind of business than the solid old firms whose customers kept them supplied with cash without ever dreaming of asking interest for its use, and it has been thought that, when the new system shall have become universal, there will be less appearance of stability in troubled times. But, just in proportion to the extension of their field of business, almost all the principal banks are taking additional precautions against sudden risks. The margin between their borrowing and lending prices is no longer fixed at the once customary amount of one per cent., and the danger of finding their capital locked up in a time of pressure is considerably less than it was in 1857, when a crisis of the severest kind was weathered by every sound banking Company without material loss or inconvenience.

If the safety of English commerce really depended, as is sometimes imagined, on the continuance of moderate rates of discount, the prospect at present would be far from encouraging; but there is no danger in any rate of interest, however high, unless it occasions panic and induces traders to increase their demand beyond their actual requirements, from an over-anxious fear of what the future may bring forth. The whole monetary system of the country is based upon the expectation that, as a rule, commercial men will conduct their affairs under the guidance of reason, and not of panic, and there is every indication that a much more wholesome tone has been attained of late years than ever before prevailed. The large profits which are now being made in trade are quite enough to enable it to bear a greater stringency than the market is likely to retain; but it would be idle to indulge the hope of an early return to very easy rates, until the demand for capital shall have been brought more within the compass of the supply that can be fairly reckoned on. Nor is this an unmixed evil. If money had been cheap in England, it is possible that London might have imitated the folly of Frankfort and Amsterdam, in investing in what are called Federal Securities. Even there it appears that the mania was only temporary, and Mr. Fessenden has now as much difficulty in securing German gold as his colleague of the war Department is beginning to find in obtaining the services of Irish recruits. While 9 per cent. can be obtained in England, there is little fear of money flowing to America in exchange for the promises of the United States; and so long as our boldest speculators hold aloof from this doubly hazardous investment one at least of the financial dangers which may spring from an American peace is effectually guarded against. That Consols should have fallen to 87, without a shadow of disturbance from any political events, may be evidence as much of the vigour of the trade as of any really formidable monetary derangement; and, if all goes well, a very short time may show that, by adhering to strictly commercial principles, and following the market as it has done, the Bank has conferred a lasting service on the country. It has done its parts towards establishing commerce on a sounder and more rational basis than was possible when every increase in the rate of discount was made the signal for a cry that the wholesome stringency of the law should be relaxed for the sake of quieting apprehensions which invariably prove groundless while the great trading interest remains true to the economical laws which are its only safeguard. There is good reason to believe that the prudence and judgment of the Bank are thoroughly understood and appreciated and that its terms will be quietly accepted as the sure means of recovering a stock of bullion in due proportion to the wants of our ever increasing trade.

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OUR ANNUAL LITTLE WAR.

(From the Friend of India.)

The Bhootan Field Force, which will probably be a mystery and a surprise to people in England, will very shortly be engaged in its work. *What* is that work? Has the Government in India made up its mind to have the Umballa business repeated annually? Is that the interlude which is to vary eight months of political stagnation? Public affairs do not linger long in the recollection in these rapid days, but it can scarcely be forgotten that the results of the Sittana war were not such as we had reason to rejoice over. It was a costly strife—there was no honour to be gained from it, and certainly no profit. The public is scarcely prepared to see little wars of this kind taking place once a year in the hills. Not long ago it was stated, and not without the best of reasons at *that* time, that no war with the Bhooteas was designed by Government. The Viceroy did not wish it—Sir Charles Wood had prohibited it. It was rightly held, in India and in England, that the honour of Great Britain was not compromised because an indiscreet envoy lost his presence of mind and with a patience and meekness which would have been graceful under different circumstances, had calmly turned his cheek to the smiter. The government deemed that it was not bound to go to war because a handful of savages had refused to enter into a treaty of trade with us. The public was led to believe that the affair would be allowed to die out quietly.

Yet we suddenly find that war is intended that an expedition is formed, and that Mr. Eden's mistake is to lead to very serious consequences. It is scarcely likely that the Bhooteas will let this force do as it pleases without resistance, and the government should know by this time that it will not have the Bhooteas alone to deal with. Here is another centre for Mussulman treason and conspiracy—such opportunities have never yet been neglected, and we may rely upon it that it will not be long before the Bhooteas received substantial help. The Sittana story, will be repeated; people in England will be surprised by news of another hill war in India, and Parliament will ask what is the cause of it all? Now does the government believe that when that cause is explained it will have a creditable appearance? At the very best it must be a vindictive war—and a vindictive war against a tribe of naked barbarians. England, it seems, has nothing better to do than to fight with such people, and *because* a Secretary to a local government so singulary confounded the use of determination and prudence, that when prudence should have been exercised he exhibited determination, and when determination was required to cow a wretched herd and save him from indignity, he could summon up nothing stronger than prudence. It will be curious to hear Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Bright on this little war. Already every detail of the preliminary steps has been surprisingly mismanaged. First the expedition was to go by land; then it was to go by water. Finally it was decided to send it by water, and then the Bengal government resolved that it would be better to send it by land. Every office concerned in it has been bewildered by confused, contradictory orders—corrections sent peremptorily to-day, to be as peremptorily reversed to-morrow. If the government felt as the French government does towards Algeria, that work must be found for its soldiers, and there is always plenty to be found in its colony of Arabs, then these elaborate preparations for war would be comprehensible. But in this case war was expressly condemned. Already a lakh and a half has been wasted in mere countermanding of orders, cancelling contracts, and similar efforts in the art of circumlocution. Some of the troops are on their way; others will follow. Colonel Dunsford will command the left column and the left centre; General Mulcaster will command the right centre and column; Surgeon Major Naismyth is the Medical Inspector—all good appointments; but the better the officer the greater the pity that he should be sent to shear wool from pigs. The original determination of government, to send a column to destroy a few strongholds and then to return, was the wise one. It is now intended to hold the dooars in perpetuity—consequently it will be necessary to have a force constantly in a district where even a Bhootea cannot live nine months out of the year. We shall be hoist with our own petard. We commend this whole matter to the consideration of members of the House of Commons. When the news of it reaches home the Session will not be far distant, and by that time we may have had an "engagement with the enemy" to record. Patna will have sent money; the call of the faithful to the Jehad will be heard in the land. We may have lost some good officers; and then there will be another small panic at home, and last year's tale will be repeated, except that people will not be able to say again—"Sir John Lawrence is going out. The war is at an end."

A young man fell down Boscawell mine, Cornwall, a depth of about 132 feet. He was picked up insensible, and lying doubled up over an aperture, which proved not sufficiently large to admit of this body going through. He is now almost restored to health.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—October 29th.

Holberton, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Anderson, Captain D. C., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
Ross, Major, Acting Deputy Judge Advocate General, on leave, to Poona.
Willoughby, Captain M. W., Staff Corps, on duty, to Mhow.

MILITARY PAY OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

Bombay, Saturday, 29th Oct. 1864.

It is hereby notified that the pay and allowances in arrears for Oct. 1864, will be issued to the Troops, &c. on the undermentioned days from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M., (except on Saturdays, and on the 10th and 2 in Nov. when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour) and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment.

The Military Paymaster has received instructions from the Finance Department to enforce strictly the orders laid down in this Notice with respect to abstracts being sent in for examination on certain dates by Departments and Regiments, and to payments being made on the days herein named:—

On Wednesday, Tuesday, and Friday, the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, the General and Garrison Staff.

On Saturday, and Monday, the 5th and 7th, Officers on leave and on duty at the Presidency.

On Tuesday, the 8th, Her Majesty's 4th Regiment N. I. (or Rifle Corps).

On Friday, the 11th, H. M.'s 11th Regiment of Foot.

On Tuesday, the 15th, the Gun Carriage and Gun Powder Agencies.

On Friday, the 18th, the Colaba Sanitarium.

On Monday, the 21st, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M. B).

On Wednesday, the 23rd, Ordinance Department.

On Friday, the 25th, the Byculla School.

On Saturday, the 26th, the Roman Catholic Orphanage.

No Abstracts or Bills will be paid that are not according to the new printed forms, copies of, and instructions regarding which, can be obtained by personal application at the Military Pay Office.

No moneys will be received or payments made after 3 P.M., on any day, nor can any cash transactions take place on the last working day of the month when the Cash Balance has to be paid into the General Treasury.

BENGAL.

(From the Gazette of India, October 22.)

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on urgent private affairs:—

Surgeon Major Alexander Charles Macrae, M. D., of the Medical Department, Presidency, and Marine Surgeon, For 6 months, without pay.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the date specified opposite to his name under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Captain (Brevet Major) H. Forbes, 3rd October 1864.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain from the date specified opposite to his name under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieutenant W. G. Waterfield, 3rd October 1864.

Under the authority of the Right Hon' ble the Secretary of State for India, conveyed in his Despatch No. 204, dated the 24th June 1864, it is hereby notified that the rate of pay admissible to Sergeant Band Masters serving in this country, is to be the same as that of a Regimental Sergeant Major.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to confirm Inspector General of Hospitals John McClelland in the appointment of Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department, with effect from the 25th April 1862, *vice* Principal Inspector General J. Forsyth, retired.

The undermentioned Officers, who in consequence of the arrangements notified in Government General Order No. 469 of the 25th April 1862, were appointed to Officiate in the lower grades, are assigned permanent rank in their respective grades from the dates specified:—

Inspector General of Hospitals H. A. Bruce, from 25th April 1862, vice McClelland, promoted.

Inspector General of Hospitals J. E. Dickson (retired, from 6th August 1862, vice Mackinnon, retired.

Inspector General of Hospitals W. A. Green, from 31st March 1864, vice Dickson, retired.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals G. S. Cardew, from 25th April 1862, vice Bruce, promoted.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. A. Dunbar, from 6th August 1862, vice Dickson, promoted.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals R. W. Faithful, deceased, from 31st March 1863, vice Wilson, retired.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. A. Guise, from 27th May 1863, vice Balfour, retired.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Macintire, from 1st June 1863, to complete the establishment.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals D. MacRae, from 9th September 1863, vice Faithful deceased.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals R. B. Kinsey, from 17th December 1863, vice Rind deceased.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals E. Hare, from 23rd March 1864, vice Thomson, retired.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals G. S. Mann, from 31st March 1864, vice Green, promoted.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
29	Victoria (s)	Ahmed	Surat Oct. 28.
	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat Oct. 28.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	McLachlan	Surat Oct. 28.
	William Stevenson	Rorden	Rangoon July 2.
	Eureka	Hale	Calcutta Aug. 26.
30	Manchester (s)	Shapcott	Surat Oct. 29.
	Hydea	Crichton	Calcutta July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
29	Malta (s)	Gribble	Aden and Suez.
	Salsette (s)	Thornbey	China &c.
	Bhownuggur	Bonnett	Cannanore and Calcutta.
	Benares	Noyes	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Mr. Wilson; and Mr. Jacob.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Mr. Peile.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *William Stevenson*, from Rangoon.—On the 13th September, spoke the ship *Hyderee*, from Calcutta to Bombay 45 days out.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Governor Higginson*, Atkinson, bound to Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.
London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s.
To Havre		Nothing doing.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
SEEDS—Linseed, Kin undeiah	at Rs. 6-8 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	6-13 to 6-14.	
Gingelly mo ed. (Black and White	32 to 35. 28 to 40.	
Niger	27 to 28. Nominal.	

The absence of arrivals has enabled speculators to maintain the rates of last week. The amount of tonnage overdue is excessive, several vessels that left England in May last not having yet made their appearance; but when relief is afforded to the market by heavy arrivals the reaction is like to be as sudden as the recent advance. But, in all calculations of this sort, it should be remembered that the quantity of Cotton offering for shipment during the next two months is extremely large; and, with the probability of very high freights being obtainable in Calcutta, rates cannot be expected to rule below £3 for some time to come. *For London.*—The trade with this port is always limited, and there is actually no enquiry for tonnage just now, neither is there any available. *For Havre.*—There is nothing doing. For *Calcutta and back.*—Rs. 25 and port charges is offered; but scarcity of tonnage interferes with business. Business will be much interrupted during the ensuing fortnight by the intervention of the Dewallee holidays, after which our shipping season may be said to have fairly opened.—*Bombay Saturday Review*, Oct. 29.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Saturday, 29th October 1864.

Liverpool.

Cotton—350 packages yarn, 577 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs., Ebram Ramjee. *Lancastrian*—800 bundles our yarn, 150 cwt., Mooljee Jaitha.

Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore*—4 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaze Munjee and Co.; 64 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 49 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalucklina & Co.

Shanghai.

Steamer *Indore*—6 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalucklina and Co.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—October 21, *Bayard*, *General Godwin*, *Lady Elgin*, *Tasser*, *Futtay Sulaam*, *Rangoon*, *Burmah*, *Alicia Bland*, *Fazel Carrim*, *Mohussar*, *Podresman*, *Lalla Rookh*, *Futtay Sultan*, *St. Joseph*, *Shelsmith*, *Hengist*, October 24, *Orissa*, *Humayoon*, *Feroze Shah*, and *Fazel Carrim*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—October 20, Ship *Mutlah*, L. F. Miller, from Boston 9th July; October 21, French Steamer *Reiver*, G. Bolton, from Galle 18th, and Pondicherry 20th October; *Queen of the South*, s s, returned from sea.

DEPARTURES.—October 20, French Ship *Hampden*, Grisley, to Bourbon; Ship *Red Gauntlet*, Nickles, to Liverpool; October 21, Ship *Minden*, J. F. March, to London via Tuticorin; Ship *Zuleika*, F. Riddell, to London; French Steamer *Reiver*, G. Bolton, to Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	101¼
Do.	30 days' sight	101
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¼
Madras	30 Do. do.	100¼
China	60 Do. do.	225

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.			
Agra Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] p. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	[illegible]		58 per cent. pm.
Alliance Financial	[illegible]		40 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpon	[illegible]		132 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	[illegible]		16,000 per sh. nom.
Bank of India	[illegible]		125 per cent. [illegible]
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	251 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	100		85 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100		145 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	200		21 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125		Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100		25 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	50 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	[illegible] per cent.
China Bank	25		65 pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	187 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	250	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm.
[illegible] Bank	25		29 per cent. pm.
[illegible] Trading and Banking Corporation	50		41 per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	50		82 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100		63 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	100		38 per cent. pm.
London & Bombay Bank			6 per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	132 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	200	8 do.	175 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	200		20 nom.
LAND COMPANIES.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	4,000		Rs. 34,000 p. share
[illegible] Land and Reclamation Co.			
[illegible] Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	10,500 pm. Rs. 65,000 pm. per waste share
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. Limited			
[illegible] Company: A Shares	6,000	450	Rs. 67,000 per share pm.
B Shares	6,000	170	
C Shares	6,000		
[illegible] Press Co's Shares	1,000		
[illegible] House and Land Investment Company	200		Par.
[illegible] Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 32,500 pm.
PRESS COS.			
[illegible] Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 23,000 per sh.
[illegible] Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
[illegible] Press Co	5,000	650 do.	Rs. 10,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,000		Rs. 2,000 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500		Rs. 1,800 pm.
Scinde Press Co Limited (Kurrachee)	[illegible]		Rs. 700 pm. nom.
[illegible] Press Company Limited	[illegible]		Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	[illegible]		Par.
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	500		25 prem.
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	1,000		500 pm. sh. nml.
[illegible] Cotton Cleaning Co (Limited)	250		150 pm. sh. nml.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co Consolidated Stock	218-5-0	pr. ct.	disc. 19 per cent.
Do. New [illegible] shares	130-14-0	2½ do.	do. 2 discount.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Par.
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,500 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100		Rs. 175 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co	800		Rs. 50 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,200		Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000		Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent	Rs. 600 prem.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 340 prem.
SHIPPING COMPANIES.			
Bombay Shipping Co	1,500		Rs. 4,000 pm
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	26 per cent.	Rs. 600 pm. sh.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500		Rs. 900 prem.
Iron Ship Company (Lim.)	2,500		300 dis.
Oriental Ship Owning Association			
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	750		Rs. 24 pm.
	1,500		300 dis.
Messrs. Vopes & Co.'s Ship & Dock Company	500		75 per share.
Union Shipping Company (Limited)	1,000		Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000		Par.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Contract and Building Company	500		20 pm.
Bombay Warehouse	1000		200 dis.
[illegible] & Co. (Limited)	250	12 per cent.	4 per cent. pm. nominal
[illegible] Co.	250		5 per ct. pm. nm
Bombay Gas Company			
East India Cotton Agency	25		Par.
Khandeish Farming Co.	100		Par.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	100		[illegible] dis. nom.

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	95
Loan 1835-36	
Loan 1842-43	95
Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	111

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-3
Bank of England Notes	10-6
Spanish Dollars	210
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	230
German Crowns	214½
Five-Franc Pieces	225½
Bar Silver	106¼
Gold Leaf	16-7/16

PRICES CURRENT, 29th October 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Dholera, (ready,)	Rs. 515 to 520
Bhownuggur	510 to 522
Broach	500 to 505
Surat	515 to 520
Oomrawuttee	475 to 480
Porebunder	450 to 460
Akote	510 to 517
Compta	420 to 425
Veeraval	420 to 435
Hinghunghat	560 to 570
Khandeish	410 to 420
Dharwar (Sawginned)	565 to 570
Dhollera (December delivery)	580 to 585

OPIUM—Malwa Rs. 1,430.

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'etoit belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide.
J. J. Rousseau.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S-TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	
3 do.	2s. 0½d.	
2 do.	2s. 0¼d.	
1 do	2s. 0½d.	
On demand	2s. 0d.	
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	1s. 11½d.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	1s. 11½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.

3 ... 4

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. [illegible] are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of G[illegible] Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondies [illegible] payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General, *Chairman*.
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.

Auditors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.

Solicitors.—MESSRS. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers.—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Branches.—Calcutta Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	
[illegible]	at 2s. 0½d.	
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	
1 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	
On demand	at 2s. 0d.	

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
6 " ... 5 "
12 " ... 7 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
I. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. PEARSON Esq. (Messrs. Pearson & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Macculloch Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s.	1½d.
2 do.	do.	2s.	0¾d.
3 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.
2 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.
1 month's	do.	2s.	0¼d.
Demand		2s.	0d.
On Ireland and Scotland		1s.	11½d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain ... 5 per cent.
" 6 " ... 6 "
" 12 " ... 7 "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman*.
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEMJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	7 per cent.	per ann.		
Do.	6	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per ct.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 31st August 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 3 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do. " 6 " 5 "
Do. " 12 " 6 "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum. Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do. on Demand		do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	2s. 0d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

R. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND and PRENTIS.

London Bankers.

THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London	6 months' sight 2s.	1d. per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
	On Demand	2s. 0d.	do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ¼ per cent.
On realising Interest or Dividends ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 26th October 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £225,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office ......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 "	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" 3 "	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2 "	do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 1 "	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On Demand		2s.	0d.	do.
Circular Notes		1s.	11½d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand or notices than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct to Europe, furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited), Bombay," and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays ... 10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £135,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL Esq. M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE, Esq. | Wm. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
3 do.	at 2s.	0½d.	"
2 do.	at 2s.	0½d.	"
1 do.	at 1s.	11½d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s.	11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 14th October 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

[illegible]

CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury E. C. London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman*.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq. (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERIC HARRIS, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY RAYNELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP SNOKE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman*.
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL ....Do. do.
MANCHESTER ....Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
Four "	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Three "	2s.	0½d.	do.
One "	2s.	0¼d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England	1s.	11½d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland; Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person, to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where the Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal	6	per ct. per anm.
Do. 9 do.	5½	do. do.
Do. 6 do.	5	do. do.
Do. 4 do.	4½	do. do.
Do. 3 do.	4	do. do.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying Fixed Deposits on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest realized by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondies may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 14th Oct. 1864. JOHN H. RYLAND, Manager

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman*. | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 1	do.	1s.	11½d.	"
" On demand	do.	1s.	11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do.	4 do. do.
Do. 6 do.	5 do. do.
Do. 12 do.	6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000) *Head Office.*—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
3 do do	2s. 0½d.	"
Sight	2s. [illegible]	"
On France months' sight	frs. 2-61 cts.	"
3 do do	2-55 "	"
Sight	2-48 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at

3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto do
12 ditto do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th Oct. 1864. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
" 4 "	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 "	2s.	0½d.	"
" 1 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
" on Demand	2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	1s.	11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.	1s.	11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 "
12 " 6 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 5th October 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq. *Chairman*.
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq. (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	2s.	1d.
3 do. do.	2s.	0¾d.
2 do. do.	2s.	0½d.
1 do. do.	2s.	0¼d.
Demand	2s.	0d.

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. If to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal	4 per cent.	per annum.	
6	"	5	"
12	"	6	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
Bombay 27th Sept. 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

—ESTABLISHED 1844—INCORPORATED 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL ...Rs. 25,00,000.
RESERVE FUND ...1,70,000.

Head Office ...DELHI.
Manager ...J. C. PARRY, Esq.
Secretary ...H. P. HEALY, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Bombay ...Agent W. B. THOMPSON, Esq.
Calcutta ... " D. LANCASTER, Esq.
Allahabad ... " H. B. MCLEAVY, Esq. (Offg.)
Mussoorie ... " J. HEALY, Esq.
Lucknow ... " C. H. RUSHTON, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... " E. S. STAMP, Esq., (Offg.)
London ... THE UNION BANK.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
On demand	at 2s. 0¼d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	at 2s. 0d.	

Bills are purchased and sold on England, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay Agra, Lahore and on every large Town in India.

Government Securities bought and sold.

Loans granted and Promissory Notes, of short date, discounted.

Bills for and under £10 can only be granted at sight.

Bills for less than £50 are not drawn at four or six months' sight.

The Corporation draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Corporation and all its Branches will always be happy to transmit, free of charge, the first of Exchange direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

Drafts on Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, and all the principal stations in the Upper and Lower Provinces, granted at the Exchange of the day.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES PURCHASED AND SOLD.

The Delhi Bank Corporation undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the interest or dividends thereon as declared half-yearly, when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST DEPOSIT RULES.

AT THE HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES.

Open to all Classes.

At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto nine ditto.
At 4 per cent. ditto six months' ditto.
At 3 per cent. ditto three months' ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

Interest is credited to Deposit Accounts half-yearly.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager or Agents.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business 10 to 4. Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. B. THOMPSON, Agent.

Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay, 18th October 1864.

N. B.—The Bombay branch will commence operations at the temporary offices, No. 26, Apollo Street, Fort, on or about the 25th current

W. B. THOMPSON.
Agent Delhi Bank Corporation, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at [illegible] per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain		3	per cent. per annum.
do.	6	do.	5	do.
do.	12	do.	7	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received on terms which may be arranged on application to the Manager.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

On London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d. per rupee.
4	2s.	0¾d.
3	2s.	0½d.
2	2s.	0½d.
1	2s.	0¼d.
On Demand	2s.	

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

MICHAEL R. DeQUADROS, Manager.

Bombay 20th October 1864.

DEATH.

MOOROOGASEM—On the 19th September, at Madras, Mr. Mooroogasem Moodelliar, Manager, Commissary General's Office, aged 53 year, deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

[illegible]

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., Chief Manager (Temporarily absent in Europe.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman and Consulting Director, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio*.

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain	... 3 per cent.
3 "	... 4 "
6 "	... 5 "
12 "	... 7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

FOR SALE.

GRAM, Ferozepore, in quarter Candy Bags, at Rs. 24 per Candy. *Cash.* "X," *Gazette Office.*

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale about 450 Tons Brancepeth Coke, in lots to suit purchasers.

1st October. NASMYTH & Co.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sheet Zinc—No. 8	7 by 3	at Rs.	18	per cent.
Do. No. 9	7 by 3	"	19	do.
Do. No 14	7 by 3	"	20	do.
Corrugated Iron Roofing	6 by 2	3 by 24	17	do.
	7 by 2	2 by 24		
	8 by 2	3 by 24		

MUNGESH PANDOORANG.

No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, 2nd Sept. 1864.

JUST RECEIVED PER MAIL STEAMER a fresh supply of TURKISH FIGS, of the best flavour and of the largest size; fruits of this year.

TURKISH SWEETMEAT, with Almonds of the best quality called Rahat Goucoum. ROSSELET & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—of really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH

FOR SALE.—Received a small consignment of fresh Jewellery by the last Overland Mail, such as Albert Neck Chains, Albert Guards, Lockets, of the finest pattern and of good Gold, and also set with Diamonds, Lady's and Gentlemen's Rings set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, and various kinds of Stones, and the Masonic Rings, set with Diamonds and Rubies, with the reduced prices for quicker sale.

A few pieces of the best double breadth Cash[illegible] suitable for the Gentlemen's light suits, and al[illegible] Colours for the native gentlemen's Coats. Pr[illegible] yard.

A quantity of the finest Brandy, by P[illegible] Rs. 28 per dozen.

Do. do. do. by Queen Martin, first quality [illegible] dozen.

A quantity of second quality Brandy, Rs. 11 [illegible]

TO BE LET.—A Godown, in Oak [illegible] Apply to BAZUNJEE BOMAN[illegible] No. 8, Hummum [illegible]

[illegible] ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. [illegible] [illegible]JEE HORMUSJEE [illegible] Gazette Office, Price Rs. 10.

[illegible] Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent. [illegible] Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; Exchange [illegible] into Pounds at from 1s. 6d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 126 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars into Pounds sterling ditto; Commissions or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 per cent.

MR. J. NEUBERG, in announcing to his Constituents and the Public his return to this country by last Overland Steamer, has much pleasure in intimating that he has resumed business, at his former premises, at Byculla, as General Importer of English and Foreign Goods. Thankful for the kind patronage he has hitherto enjoyed, he solicits a continuance of the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. N. hopes by the constant importation from the different countries of Europe of articles of the best quality, including the latest improvements and inventions to meet the tastes and requirements of the public. He expects shortly per *Windsor Castle*, *Fair Leader*, *Walmer Castle*, and *Salamanca* a great variety of Goods selected personally by himself for this market while in Europe.

Mr. N. undertakes the execution of commissions for England, France, and Germany.

He has on hand at present a few very superior Oakwood Harmoniums, Wall Shades, in great variety, and an extensive stock of Europe Goods, of new finish.

Mr. N.'s rule will be to charge the lowest prices for his goods compatible with a moderate profit to himself in order to ensure quick sales.

TERMS—Cash.

TO BOOK-BINDERS.

A Paper Cutting Machine and a Rolling Machine. Apply to Mr. J. NEUBERG, Byculla.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF FELT AND TWEED HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES, BLACKING, STATIONERY, AND CRICKETING KIT, ANGOLA TWEED, AND BROAD CLOTHS, &c., IN THE UPPER PART OF THE PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS MONESSE AND Co., HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th November and if necessary following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions from J. T. GOOD, Esq., to sell by Public Auction on the upper part of the premises lately occupied by Monesse & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, the portion of the merchandise shipped by Thomas Short, Junior, for the late firm of Hunt, Monnett & Co., the same consists of several cases of Felt and Tweed Hats, Boots and Shoes, 100 Dozens of Day and Martin's Blacking, Angola Tweed, Broad Cloths, Stationary, and Cricketing Kit, few Dinner sets and Garden seeds, &c.

The property on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and Gig.
Two Cases of Fresh [illegible]
Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 " " T. Cloths.
1000 " " Madapollams.
25 Casks Earthenware.
1 Case Meat Safes.
10 Cases Iron Bedsteads.

Bombay, 31st October 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

By order of the Administrator General.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on Monday, the 7th proximo, at his [illegible] Room, in Meadow Street, the effects of the late Captain [illegible] Mearns, of the Barque *Prince Frederick William*, consisting of a Sextant, a Quadrant, Books, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

ALSO,

By order of the Committee of Adjustment,

The Sundry Effects of the late Conductor F. Hanson of the Ordnance Department, deceased.

ALSO,

A small and Choice assortment of Millinery and Parcel of Gold Jewellery such as Ear-rings, Brooches, Lockets, &c., &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Meadow Street, Bombay, 31st October 1864.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c., when they will submit for public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Dhoties, Lappetts, Chintz, &c. &c.

4 Cases Windsor Toilet, Honey and Fancy Soaps.
2 " Pomades.
150 Boxes Bar Yellow Soaps.
50 Bales Grey T Cloth.
10 " " Shirting.
4 Cases Wall paper.

On account of the first purchaser, Abdoolcarim Hyderbhoy:—

281 Tins Preserved Milk.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st October 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Arch Fire Brick, Common Fire Brick, and Fire Clay, ex *City of Dublin*, Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fixings, Engineers' and Contractors' Tools, Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering, and Rain Water Pipes. Price Lists forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq.	W. Lyall, Esq.
John Blin, Esq.	John Ogle, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq.	Roward Ronald, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq.	E. G. Tinker, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq.	Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq.
E. Lucas, Esq.	

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq.	Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq.	James Motton, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq.	Andrew A. Rankin, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Ewing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720,

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLEY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRUCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Officer in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses, of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property. [illegible] Floating Policies are gra[illegible]

MARINE [illegible]

Marine Insurances are [illegible]

[illegible] of the London Assurance [illegible] either here, in London, or at any of the [illegible] Agencies:—

Madras ....Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ....Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ....Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai ....Messrs. DENT & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICE—7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Merchant
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses tri[illegible]

Lives assured through the Indian [illegible] travel in any part of the world ex[illegible] dra[illegible] may reside or of Africa. [illegible] except the Western Coast

Immediate reduction to Eng[illegible] sured reaching Europe. Pro[illegible] the lives Assured. Policies. No charge for E[illegible] stamp-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be pa[illegible] in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Mont[illegible]

Thirty days of Grace al[illegible] for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for [illegible] Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Polic[illegible] may be registered without charge. Assurances may be revi[illegible] within six months of the date on which the Premium [illegible] became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Milit[illegible] officers holding civil appointments (Police and Con[illegible] Military Corps excepted). Policies may at the time of be[illegible] effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of very other Offices:—The " With Profits" rates are more [illegible] considerably lower, and in some cases amount to little upon two-thirds of what is charged, so that Assurers [illegible] that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage, independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	2
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	3
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	3	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	[illegible]	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	[illegible]	37
45	39	39	41	41	44	44	[illegible]	46
55	53	55	56	58	[illegible]	55	57	60

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion. Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864.

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